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[illegible]

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

☞ For City matters see Fourth Page.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are overrun with communications, nine-tenths of which are political and laudatory of Honest Old Abe. We are under many obligations for the favor of our correspondents; but if their letters, essays, appeals, poems, songs, &c., fail to appear, let them not suppose that they are rejected on account of demerit, but that we lack room. It is one man's work to read the communications which daily come to this office. Let us beg correspondents to be brief and pointed.

THE HARVEST.

It may seem premature to talk of the harvest as about at hand; but the fine specimen of wheat now before us from Jackson county, convinces us, in that rich section of our State, the "golden grain" is about ready for the reaper. The sample of which we speak was sent by W. S. Mason, Esq., of Carbondale, to H. C. Livingston & Co., of this city. It will, we think, be found equal to any that has ever appeared in this market. The field from which it was taken will be harvested next week, and at once be made into flour, and probably by the fifteenth or twentieth, at farthest, Messrs. Livingston & Co. will have flour from it on sale at the Board of Trade rooms.

"BY AUTHORITY."

A New York paper, a day or two ago, in quoting a paragraph from the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, spoke of it as having been written "by authority"—meaning, no doubt, that it reflected the views of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We desire it to be expressly understood that the PRESS AND TRIBUNE is in no sense MR. LINCOLN'S organ; that he is no more responsible for what appears in its columns than for the diatribes of the New York *Herald*.—He never has been consulted about what shall be said or unsaid in this journal; and certainly he would never give his advice in the conduct of our affairs unless it were asked. We are not in communication with him personally, by proxy, or by letter, and for aught we know, we may every day be doing that which he cannot possibly approve.

That we in some sort aided in his nomination is true; but our poor service in that regard gives us no claim to speak for him; hence, once for all, we repudiate as unjust to him, though flattering to us, the notion that we are his representative, or that he is accountable for anything which we may please to do. Mr. LINCOLN has no organ.

JO DAVIESS.

A friend in Galena writes that the nomination of HONEST OLD ABE insures 800 to 1,000 majority in Jo Daviess for the Republican ticket. Hundreds of old citizens who have taken but little interest in political affairs, some of whom have been inclined to vote for Bell, are now working earnestly for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.

A case has just been decided in the Supreme Court of Illinois, that will take the wind out of the sails of the small lawyers and pecuniary tricksters who have attempted to call in question the validity of county bonds issued in aid of railroads. It came up on an appeal from Stark County; and the Court held that the law authorizing counties to subscribe for railroad stock and to issue their county bonds therefor, was constitutional, and that the bonds issued in this cause were regularly issued, and although the county had no authority to make them payable in New York, they were not for that reason void, but imposes an obligation on the county to pay them at home the same as if no place of payment had been specified in the bond.

The inexpressible meanness and dishonesty which resort to a legal quibble to avoid the payment of a debt contracted by a county, has met a proper rebuke, and now those counties in this State which have permitted themselves to be drawn into speculations in railroad stocks and bonds, have nothing to do but make such just and honorable arrangements for payment as the solvency of their creditors will permit. For the good name of the State we are heartily glad that the decision has been made.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

RETURN OF MR. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward returned last night and resumed his seat in the Senate to-day. He says emphatically that all the pretended hopes of the Democracy resulting from the disappointment of his friends are absurd, and that whoever may be the candidate at Baltimore, he will be defeated by 70,000 in New York.

Perhaps they will be consoled by this information, and the *Herald* may discover some new cause of sympathy. When he re-appeared in his seat, he was cordially welcomed by his political friends. But the most noticeable feature was the sudden and affectionate interest exhibited by the Democratic side, who swarmed around him.

The very men who deliberately, gratuitously and insultingly withheld their recognition upon his return from Europe, and who had concocted a programme of persecution for the campaign in expectation of his nomination, were foremost in their greeting. The motive is well understood.

Death of a Supreme Court Judge.

The telegraph announces the death, yesterday, at his residence in Richmond, Va., of Hon. Peter V. Daniel, one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Daniel was appointed in 1841, under the administration of John Tyler, and was an estimable man and a good lawyer, though without eminent qualities. He fully concurred in the opinion of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, which did so much to shake the public confidence in the justice and impartiality of that tribunal.

The decease of Judge Daniel imposes upon President Buchanan the duty of nominating his successor, who must then be confirmed by the Senate. It has been confidently stated that Attorney General Black has been for some time the heir apparent to the next vacant seat on the Supreme Bench. But, as there is already one Judge from the State of Pennsylvania on the Bench, (Judge Grier,) it is not probable that Judge Black will be at this time honored with the appointment. The appointee will doubtless be a Southern man, in every sense of the word, and Virginia will put in her claim to the succession.

The fact that the tenure of judicial appointments—alone of all the offices under our Government—is for life, removes the constitution of the Supreme Court out of the reach of the popular will, and puts it in the power of a minority President to construct that tribunal in direct opposition to the voice of the majority, and the rights of the people.

A Notable Hydrographical Fact.

The Mississippi River is at the present moment four feet lower than it was ever known before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is so low that our planters are suffering for the want of sepage water, to get rid of which has heretofore been the greatest trouble. The want of moisture is seriously retarding the growth of the plant-cane, upon which our planters rely for a good crop, the stubble being generally a total failure. In certain localities, as Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge, and in the [illegible] Tete County, they have had good showers and the plant looks very well, but generally on the coast the cry is for rain. It is hoped if our June showers should commence, that they may probably bring out the cane and promise a fair crop.

The low stage of the river is regarded by many persons as a favorable prognostic of a healthy summer. Should this hope be realized, New Orleans will begin her usual business season with brighter auspices than ever.—*New Orleans Delta.*

—We learn by the Glasgow that on the 17th ultimo, Lady Byron, the widow of the great poet, died at London, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. She was born in 1794, and was the only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Baronet. In 1856 she succeeded to the barony of Wentworth. She was married to Lord Byron in 1815—the union proving, as is well known, most unhappy to both husband and wife, and he lived with his wife only some [illegible] days.

Lady Byron took an active interest in philanthropic and benevolent movements, and in 1856 sent a gift of three hundred and fifty pounds to the New England Kansas Emigration Society. We can scarcely recall a lady of the present century whose name has been so often brought before the public, and in such a singular way, by her relations with others, rather than by any desire or effort on her part to obtain publicity.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

Burch vs. Burch.

DEFENDANT'S ANSWER TO COMPLAINANT'S BILL.

Application for Change of Venue.

The Replication of complainant.

Isaac H. Burch, vs. Mary W. Burch. } In the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois. In Chancery.

The answer of Mary W. Burch, the defendant to the amended bill of complaint of Isaac H. Burch, the complainant.

This defendant now and at all times hereafter, saving and reserving unto herself all benefit and advantage of exception that can or may be had or taken to the many errors, uncertainties and imperfections in the said amended bill of complaint contained, for answer thereunto or unto so much and to such parts thereof as this defendant is advised is, or are material or necessary for her to make answer unto, answering says, That she admits that she was lawfully married to the complainant at Albany, New York, on the 25th day of May, 1843, and that she and her said husband have lived together from that time until the 18th day of January, A. D., 1860. This defendant also admits that immediately after the said marriage, she removed to Chicago, where her said husband then resided, and that they have ever since been and were at the time of the filing of said complainant's bill of complaint, both inhabitants of the State of Illinois.

The defendant further answering, says, That since her marriage with the complainant aforesaid, she has had two children by him; one named Mary W. Burch, who was born on the 6th day of March, 1849, and the other named Harriet Corning Burch, who was born on the 24th day of May, A. D., 1858, and that both of said children are now living. And this defendant further answering says, that the several allegations in the said amended bill of complaint contained, charging this defendant with having committed adultery with persons unknown to the complainant, and at times and places unknown, are so vague, general and uncertain that this defendant cannot on trial be as fully prepared to meet and disprove the same as she would be, had the said allegations been made with greater certainty as to the time or times when, place or places where, and the person or persons with whom the adultery therein alleged is claimed to have been committed; and she does and will insist that she is entitled to have before trial, a more particular specification in regard to said allegations to enable her to disprove or explain any statement or circumstance which the complainant may claim has a tendency to establish the same.

And this defendant further answering says, that she distinctly, positively and unequivocally denies that she has ever committed adultery or had criminal intercourse with David Stuart or with any other person at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, or at Guilford, in the State of Connecticut, or any other place whatever, at any of the times mentioned in the said complainant's amended bill of complaint or at any other time whatever. And this defendant further says, that the several allegations in the said complainant's amended bill of complaint, contained, charging this defendant with having committed adultery and having had criminal connection with David Stuart and with other persons to the complainant unknown, are not only each and every one of them entirely and absolutely untrue, but the same are, as this defendant has good reason to believe and does believe, wickedly, cruelly and maliciously made and persisted in by the complainant for the purpose of obtaining, without just cause therefor, a decree of divorce from this defendant; and for a more particular and circumstantial answer to, and denial of the said allegations, and in explanation of the causes that have led to and induced the complainant to make the charges in the said allegations contained, and of the circumstances under which they were made, this defendant states, that she first became acquainted with the complainant about the year 1842 at Albany, in the State of New York, where he was then residing and employed as a clerk in a banking house. This defendant was at that time living in the family of her uncle, Erastus Corning, of said place, where she had resided as one of his family after the death of her father and from the time she was about fifteen years of age. That the complainant subsequently and prior to the time of his intermarriage with this defendant, removed to Chicago, and there, with very limited means, engaged in and thereafter continued to transact a banking business. That this defendant has, since the filing of the said complainant's amended bill of complaint, for the first time been informed, and she now believes it to be true, that the complainant, previous to his marriage with her, made repeated and particular inquiries in regard to the relation that she sustained to her uncle, the said Erastus Corning, with whom she was then residing, and in regard to the probable amount of pecuniary benefit and advantage that would accrue to him, the complainant, by marrying this defendant; which circumstance, together with the complainant's subsequent conduct, fully develope to the mind of this defendant the motives and feelings by which the complainant was at that time and has since been governed and actuated. This defendant further states, that at the time of her marriage with the complainant, her uncle, the said Erastus Corning, did, by a large outlay and expenditure of money, make such provision for this defendant as then appeared to be entirely satisfactory to the complainant; and also did then and thereafterwards, for several years by himself and by those with whom he was connected in business, extend to the complainant large and extensive pecuniary aid, accommodations, influence and credit by means of which and the efforts of the said Corning to promote the interest and welfare of the complainant, large and substantial benefits and profits accrued to the complainant in his business. And this defendant further states, that while such aid, accommodations, influence and credit were thus extended to the complainant, as he desired, and while the said Corning was unceasing in his efforts on his behalf, the complainant treated this defendant and her family and friends kindly and with respect; but that about the year 1855 a misunderstanding arose between the complainant and some of the persons connected with the said Corning in reference to the pecuniary accommodations that should thereafter be extended by them to the complainant; and that from time to time thereafter, other misunderstandings occurred of a similar and of a pecuniary nature, so that the said Corning's aid and accommodations nearly ceased from and after the year 1857. That immediately after the said misunderstanding in the year 1855, the complainant began to treat this defendant unkindly, and to speak to her and of her friends and family in her presence in harsh and unkind terms; and that as the said other misunderstandings from time to time occurred, the complainant treated this defendant more unkindly, and was more and more harsh and severe in speaking to her and of her family friends in her presence, until this defendant was by his neglect, ill treatment and cruelty deprived of all happiness and domestic comfort, and was often afraid to express a wish in matters wherein he had expressed a different wish of his own, or even to ask him for money to defray the ordinary and necessary expenses of her household, fearing that she might thereby displease him and bring upon herself further neglect, ill treatment and cruelty. And as explanatory of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says, that not knowing why the complainant disliked her, and feeling almost broken hearted on account of his ill treatment, she has often been to the complainant and begged and implored of him to love her as he did when they were first married, and has received from him as the sole and only reply to such appeals, "*Shut up, and stop your crying—I'll break you of that.*"

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says, that she has often with the knowledge of the complainant been for days without one penny of money for the ordinary and necessary expenses of her household, and has frequently with the knowledge of the complainant been obliged, in order to defray such expenses, to borrow one and two dollars at a time from a young lady guest of her family, whom the complainant uniformly kept supplied with money. That this defendant has frequently asked the complainant for ten or twenty dollars in money for the purpose of defraying her household expenses, and he has given her one half of the sum for which she asked, well knowing that she could not defray such expenses with the sum thus given her; and at the same time, and in this defendant's presence, the said complainant has given the said young lady staying in the family at his request, as pocket money more than the sum desired by this defendant.

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says, that the complainant has from time to time directed this defendant what ladies she should visit or call upon, and to whom she should extend the ordinary civilities of life, and by such directions has compelled this defendant, in many instances, to relinquish the acquaintance of persons who were friends of herself and of her family, and has also by such directions obliged this defendant to cultivate the friendship of persons who were not agreeable to her, in order to promote and subserve the complainant's business and other interests and views.

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says that the complainant has at times made use of the most gross and insulting language in speaking to her; and that he has also from time to time taken occasion to speak of her family friends in such harsh and severe terms as he knew would deeply wound and injure the feelings of this defendant.

And in further explanation of the manner in which the complainant has treated this defendant, this defendant says, that the complainant has repeatedly, when they were invited to the houses of their friends and acquaintances, and after they had accepted such invitations, insisted that she should go, but refused to accompany her himself, and left her to go with a servant or with such other escort as might be offered her, and to return in like manner; and at other times, when he has accompanied her, he has returned at an early hour, leaving her to come home without him.

And this defendant further says, that the complainant has carefully sought to conceal his cruelty and ill treatment of this defendant from the public, and for that purpose has often shown himself very attentive and kind to this defendant when others were present, and ill-treated and abused her as soon as they were out of sight and hearing, and that this defendant has submitted in silence to the said neglect, ill-treatment and cruelty, and endeavored to conceal the same as far as she could from the public and her own family and friends, and whenever the same has been noticed by any of them has endeavored to make some satisfactory excuse or apology for the conduct of the complainant.

And this defendant in explanation of every act and circumstance relative to her acquaintance with David Stuart, and especially in regard to any acts tending to show intimate or friendly relations with him, says that she first became acquainted with said Stuart in the month of January, 1856, at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Walker at the Tremont House in Chicago, upon which occasion the said Stuart was introduced to her by the complainant, who at that time expressed great satisfaction in making her acquainted with the son of the complainant's old friend, the late Robert Stuart of Detroit, and from that time until the said complainant became dissatisfied with said David Stuart in regard to some business matters, as hereinafter mentioned, the complainant always expressed to this defendant the highest regard and esteem for the said Stuart and his family, and this defendant particularly recollects one occasion when some reports relative and injurious to the said Stuart's conduct and character were mentioned between the said complainant and this defendant, that the said complainant assured this defendant that the said Stuart was a gentleman, and all such scandalous reports were without any foundation whatever.

And this defendant in further explanation of her acquaintance with the said David Stuart, says that the next time she now recollects of meeting the said Stuart, after being introduced to him as aforesaid, was about the month of July, 1856, on board of a steamboat between Detroit and Buffalo, when this defendant was on her way from Chicago to Albany, accompanied by her child, nurse and Mrs. Henry Farnam; at which time the said Stuart introduced to this defendant, his, the said Stuart's, wife, and family who were with him; and when they arrived at Buffalo the said Stuart politely looked after the baggage of Mrs. Farnam and this defendant, and escorted them to from the steamboat to the cars, where he left them. As Mrs. Farnam and this defendant were without an escort upon that occasion, they felt obliged to the said Stuart for his civility, and they both expressed their obligations to him therefor. This defendant cannot recollect anything further that transpired between the said Stuart and herself on that occasion.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now remembers of meeting the said Stuart was at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farnam on Thanksgiving day of the year 1856, at which the said Stuart, the complainant, this defendant and others were present, and upon which occasion this defendant has no recollection that anything transpired between the said Stuart and herself beyond the formal recognition of each other as acquaintances, and that general conversation took place in which all persons present participated.

This defendant further says, that her house was open on New Years day of the year 1857 for the purpose of receiving calls, and she thinks among the gentlemen who called on that day, the said Stuart was one, and that she had not seen him after the said dinner at Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's before that time.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now recollects of seeing the said Stuart, was at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey in the month of January, 1857, at which the said Stuart, Mrs. Farnam, this defendant and others were present, and upon which occasion it was mentioned between the said Stuart, Mrs. Farnam and this defendant, that a lady friend of Mrs. Farnam and this defendant, living upon the north side of the river, at Chicago, was to have a masquerade party the evening of the second day thereafter, and either Mrs. Farnam or this defendant asked the said Stuart if he was going; to which inquiry he replied that he had no invitation; whereupon Mrs. Farnam said to this defendant, "ask him to go with us," and thereupon this defendant did, at the suggestion of Mrs. Farnam, ask the said Stuart to accompany them to the said party.

This defendant further says, that in pursuance of said invitation, the said Stuart did accompany Mr. Farnam, Mrs. Farnam, this defendant and her brother Joseph, to and from the entertainment mentioned, whither they all went and returned together in one sleigh.

This defendant further says, that the next time she saw the said Stuart was at Mrs. Farnam's parlor at the Tremont House, in Chicago, in the month of February, 1857. This defendant, her brother, daughter, and a young lady then staying with her, went to spend the evening of that day with Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, and while there, the said Stuart called and spent the evening with them. Upon that occasion the said Stuart mentioned to this defendant that, before calling upon Mrs. Farnam that evening, he had been down to this defendant's house to call and had left his card. This defendant recollects that the said Stuart had never before that time called at the complainant's house, excepting the call made on New Year's day before mentioned.

This defendant was accompanied to her home on the evening of her said visit to Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, by her brother, daughter and the said young lady and by no other person, and that from that evening she did not see the said Stuart until the 29th day of April, 1857, as hereinafter mentioned.

This defendant further says, that in the winter or spring of 1857, and after the evening above mentioned, the said Stuart was quite sick at the Tremont House, where he then boarded, during which sickness the said Stuart's wife came from Detroit, where she then resided, to see him, and while Mrs. Stuart was in Chicago at that time, this defendant went to the Tremont House for the purpose of making a formal call upon her, but not finding her at home, she left her card. This defendant further says, that she left Chicago for the East about the 23th day of March, 1857, and returned to Chicago on the 25th day of April, 1857. That on the 29th day of April, 1857, the complainant invited the said Stuart to dine at his house with the Hon. Edward Everett, and in the afternoon of that day, the said Stuart called at the complainant's house and said to this defendant that he, the said Stuart, regretted he had an engagement which required him to leave town that afternoon, and which would prevent his acceptance of the complainant's invitation.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now recollects of seeing the said Stuart was about the first day of May, 1857, upon which occasion the complainant invited the said Stuart to call with him and this defendant upon Mrs. Hon. S. A. Douglas, and introduce the complainant and this defendant to her. After making said call, the said Stuart returned with the complainant and this defendant to their house, and dined with them at the complainant's request.

This defendant further says, that the next time she now recollects of meeting the said Stuart was at an evening party given by the complainant and herself, in the month of May, 1857, for this defendant's sister, then lately married and on a visit to Chicago. Before the guests on that occasion were invited, the complainant made out a list of the persons whom he desired to be invited, and the name of the said Stuart was included therein.

Within a short time after the occasion last above mentioned, this defendant saw the said Stuart at a similar entertainment, given for this defendant's sister by friends of the complainant and herself, whither she was accompanied by the complainant and with whom she returned home.

That upon the next evening after the occasion last above mentioned this defendant saw the said Stuart at an evening party given by Mr. and Mrs. Farnam for this defendant's sister to which she was accompanied by the complainant and with whom she returned home.

This defendant recollects that the said Stuart did not make the usual and customary formal call at her house, after the entertainment given by her as aforesaid, and she has now no recollection of seeing the said Stuart at any time, other than the times hereinbefore mentioned, until the month of August or September, 1857, when the said Stuart drank tea with the complainant, and this defendant, at their house, and upon the invitation and request of the complainant.

This defendant further says that, she supposed that the complainant desired to be on the most friendly terms with the said Stuart, and among other reasons that led this defendant to that conclusion, she says that about this time the complainant transferred his professional business to said Stuart, from those who had theretofore transacted the same, and earnestly solicited others to do the same, and in various other ways used his influence and position to secure professional business for the said Stuart. This defendant further says, that during the fall of 1857 the said Stuart's family visited Chicago, and upon their arrival the complainant requested this defendant to be civil and polite to them, and thereupon this defendant did at the complainant's request invite Mrs. Stuart to this defendant's house, and at the like request of the complainant did with him call upon Mrs. Stuart.

This defendant further says, that after their civilities to the said Stuart and his family, the said Stuart did call at the house of the complainant frequently, although not more frequently than other persons, until the month of January or February, 1858, when he nearly or entirely ceased his visits.

And this defendant says, that although she frequently saw said Stuart between the months of September, 1857, and February, 1858, she has no distinct recollection of the particular times when she saw him, or the circumstances attending the several interviews, which were for the most part casual meetings, excepting as follows:

This defendant recollects that said Stuart was at complainant's house one evening in the month of December, 1857, or in January, 1858,—that while there the servant girl in passing through the hall to answer the door bell, stopped at the door of the parlor, where she was sitting with said Stuart, for directions, as was her custom—that she told the girl to say she was engaged. Upon the return of the servant, this defendant inquired of her who it was at the door, and was informed that it was Mr. Farnam. This defendant asked her why she did not admit him, adding, "You know I always see Mr. Farnam." The servant replied, "You told me to say you was engaged, and I told him so, and that you was up stairs."

This defendant says that she recollects this circumstance for the reason that she learned from a member of her family who had seen Mr. and Mrs. Farnam on the next day, that Mr. Farnam felt injured in consequence of the servant's refusal to admit him, and on meeting him soon after, she apologized to him therefor, truly stating to him that she supposed he was out of town, and that she most certainly would have seen him, had she known he was at the door; although she did not desire to see general company, adding "you know, Mr. Farnam, I am always glad to see you." It was mentioned between them that Mr. Stuart was there, and Mr. Farnam said that he noticed his hat and shawl in the hall when he was at the door.

The said Farnam then expressed himself satisfied, but this defendant then thought that he felt injured in his feelings, and she regretted the circumstance for fear that it might interfere with her husband's business relations with Mr. Farnam—as this defendant had before that time expressed to the complainant a dislike to so close an intimacy between themselves and Mr and Mrs. Farnam, when the complainant informed her that he owed Mr. Farnam too much money to have any break with them, and for that reason he desired this defendant to cultivate their acquaintance.

This defendant further says, that the circumstance aforesaid made an impression on her mind from the fact that the said Farnam had before that time been particularly attentive and partial to her, and had from time to time, with the knowledge and assent of her husband, made her valuable and costly presents, as tokens of his regard and esteem, and that his partiality and presents entirely ceased from and after that time.

This defendant further says that soon after said conversation with said Farnam, she met said Stuart on the street, having just left Mr. Farnam, and he walked home with her, meeting the complainant and her daughter on the way, who turned about and returned with them. While on her way home on that occasion, this defendant mentioned to said Stuart that she thought Mr. Farnam felt injured by the servant's refusal to admit him when he was at the house a few evening's before, and related to him the conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Farnam and herself upon the subject.

And this defendant further says, that upon Christmas day in the year 1857, the said Stuart again called at this defendant's house, when he presented her with a book, which she laid upon the parlor table, where it remained for several months, and that the complainant at the time knew that said Stuart had given her said book, and made no objection thereto.

This defendant further says, that in the fall of the year 1857, the said Stuart called at the complainant's house, in the afternoon, just before tea time, and she came down to the parlor to see him, requesting the young ladies to come down as soon as they were ready; that before they came down the said Stuart and herself became earnestly engaged in conversation relative to some trivial matter, which she had heard in regard to other persons, and he insisted that she should tell what it was, and she persistently declined doing so; she arose to go to another part of the room for something that she wished, when he caught hold of her arm and insisted that she should tell him. As he caught hold of her arm one of the young ladies entered the room and he released his hold upon her arm. The young lady looked surprised, and when said Stuart had gone she explained to her the circumstance.

This defendant recollects this circumstance for the reason that it was the only time when said Stuart ever took any familiar liberty with her; and because she afterwards heard that what transpired on that occasion had been grossly misrepresented.

This defendant further says, that about the last of January or the first of February, 1858, the said Stuart ceased to visit the house of the complainant, and with the exception of the time when he took care of her brother Joseph, during his last sickness in the month of February in that year, two or three formal calls immediately after his death, at one of which he accompanied complainant to church, and once after his return from Washington, in March of that year, this defendant has no recollection of his calling at the house until the month of September, 1859, and from the seeming studied neglect on his part to call at the house, this defendant frequently expressed her surprise to the complainant and others.

That for months after the said Stuart ceased to visit the complainant's house in 1858, the complainant expressed the highest regard and esteem for him and his family, and among other instances in which his regard was manifested, the complainant directed grapes from his grapery to be sent to said Stuart's family, and that the complainant continued to express the same regard for him, until the fall of the year 1858, when some matter of business created an unkind feeling on the part of the complainant, and after that time the complainant frequently complained that said Stuart neglected his, the complainant's, business; and in connection with such complaints, spoke in disparaging terms of him and his reputation.

And this defendant says, that the only occasions when she recollects seeing said Stuart at complainant's house, which she has not herein mentioned, were in September, 1859, when he called two or three times, when her husband was present—in October of the same year, when he called at about noon, and she went to show him their grapery—once thereafter, during the same year—on New Year's day, 1860, when in company with other persons he made a formal call, and on the evening of the next day or the next day but one thereafter, when with several other friends and acquaintances he was at her house.

And this defendant in further explanation of the causes that have led to and induced the complainant to make the charges contained in the allegations of the said complainant's amended bill of complaint and of the circumstances under which they were made, says, that the complainant desired this defendant to show some civilities and attention to the members of the family of Mrs. Boyd, for the reason that the young ladies of said family were teachers in a Sunday School of which the complainant was the Superintendent, and thereupon this defendant did soon after that time and in the fall of the year 1859, invite the members of said family to her house, and did also at the complainant's request, call upon the lady members of the same. That soon after that time, Carlisle Boyd, one of the members of said family, began to visit the complainant's house frequently, with the knowledge of the complainant, and afterwards, with the knowledge of the complainant, frequently joined this defendant and the young ladies of her family on the street, and walked with her when she was on her way to said Sunday School, and when she was about the city upon her necessary errands, sometimes when said young ladies were with her, and sometimes when she was without them. That while the said Carlisle Boyd was thus attentive to her, she gave him a smoking cap and a ring. That during the time the said Boyd was visiting the house of the complainant, he once or twice expressed a dislike of the said Carlisle Boyd and his brother's visiting the house so frequently, for the reason that they were not men of sufficient wealth and position in society to be suitable husbands for his nieces, then living in the family, but the complainant never until the time hereinafter mentioned expressed any dislike to having this defendant see the said Carlisle Boyd as she had been in the habit of doing.

And this defendant in further explanation of the causes that have led to the making of the said charges against her, says that in the month of December, 1856, a young lady from Little Falls, in the State of New York, came to the city of Chicago upon a visit, and returned to Little Falls in the month of September, 1857, of which time she passed a considerable portion in the family of this defendant. That the said young lady came to Chicago upon a second visit in the month of December, 1857, and there remained until the month of February, 1858, when she returned to Little Falls. That the said young lady came to Chicago upon a third visit in the month of December, 1858, and there remained until about the 4th day of July, 1859, when she returned to Little Falls, as hereinafter mentioned. That from and after about the month of June, 1857, the said young lady was an inmate of the family of this defendant, while she was at Chicago, at the complainant's request.

This defendant further says, that prior to the said young lady's last visit to Chicago, this defendant had noticed with much pain the marked attentions of the complainant to her, and when the subject of her return to Chicago was mentioned by the complainant, this defendant suggested that she would prefer to live one winter without company, but the said complainant insisted upon the said young lady's returning to Chicago, and this defendant very reluctantly submitted thereto.

This defendant further says, that after the return of the said young lady to Chicago, in the month of December, 1858, the complainant continued his marked attentions to her, to the annoyance of this defendant, and by numerous acts exhibited more partiality and affection for said young lady than for this defendant, among which was his kissing her whenever he left her, or returned to the house from his ordinary, everyday business, when such marks of affection were not as uniformly bestowed upon this defendant.

This defendant further says, that with her nurse and children she left Chicago for the east on the second day of June, 1859, leaving the said young lady and the complainant at Chicago, and that prior to that time said attentions had become so marked that they were noticed by others, and that it was then a matter of regret on the part of a friend of this defendant, as she has since been informed, and believes that the said young lady and the complainant were left together in the absence of this defendant.

This defendant further says, that on or about the the 4th day of July, 1859, the complainant left Chicago with said young lady for Little Falls, where he remained for several days, and afterwards joined this defendant, her children, and mother, at the city of New York, and accompanied them on the 19th day of July, 1859, to Sachem's Head, in the town of Guilford, in the State of Connecticut. This defendant has been informed and believes that the complainant while at Little Falls, in July, 1859, continued his attentions to said young lady, and that they were, during that time, frequently observed sitting in close proximity to each other in earnest conversation. That such conversations were uniformly suspended whenever any other person entered the room where they were sitting, and thereupon one of them would leave the room and the other follow soon after—sometimes the one and sometimes the other leaving first. That upon the arrival of the complainant and family at Sachem's Head, as aforesaid, the youngest child of the complainant, then only about fourteen months of age, was very ill, and so continued for a long time thereafter. That after the complainant had been at Sachem's Head about ten days or two weeks, he said to this defendant that he thought the sea air did not agree with him, and that he would go to Saratoga, and thereupon he left this defendant while her said child was very unwell, for that place. This defendant has since learned, and believes she will be able to prove, that the said young lady met the complainant, by appointment at Saratoga or on his way thither, where they remained for several days, and that while there the complainant was particularly attentive to her; and among the things which were at that time observed as indicating the nature of the said attentions and the intimacy between them, the complainant was seen kissing her and exhibiting other marked evidences of fondness. This defendant further says, that about the 1st day of September, 1859, the complainant joined this defendant at Sachem's Head and accompanied her to Chicago, by the way of Albany and Little Falls, at each of which places they stopped for several days.

That after this defendant's return to Chicago, she was surprised that she did not receive letters from said young lady as frequently as she had been before that time accustomed to receive them, and soon after discovered that the complainant was writing letters to her, and as this defendant now believes was receiving letters *from* her in reply. That about this time defendant was informed that the complainant had proposed to said young lady to make his house at Chicago her permanent home. Not long after this time this defendant was informed that the said young lady had in January, 1858, while at this defendant's house, made a statement to Mr. Burrill of Chicago relative to the said Stuart and this defendant, and thereupon she wrote to the said young lady inquiring whether she had made the remarks attributed to her, to which letter she replied, denying that she had ever made the statement attributed to her, and professed to state what she really had said, and imputed dishonorable motives and conduct to the said Stuart, and the said Burrill; whereupon this defendant, acting under an impulse, caused by belief in the truth of said letter, and of the imputations therein made, on the 28th day of November, 1859, addressed a note to the said Stuart, charging him therewith, which she handed him on the day and year last aforesaid. This defendant further says, that within a few days thereafter she met the said Stuart upon the street, who joined her and walked with her to her home; and she then learned from him that he was very much offended at this defendant's letter; upon which occasion he denounced the imputation therein contained as utterly false, in unmeasured terms, and so emphatic was he in his manner and language, that this defendant said to him, that her letter was written under the impulse of the moment, and she hoped that he would think no more of it; but the said Stuart replied, that while he would make no further mention of the matter, yet he desired that their acquaintance thereafter should be of the most formal character.

This defendant has since the filing of the complainant's bill of complaint, been informed that said young lady did make the statement to said Burrill first hereinbefore referred to, and that he immediately thereafter communicated the same to said Stuart, who then denounced it as false and as having been maliciously made with some sinister end in view, and who, in consequence of such information, ceased his visits to this defendant's house after that time until the month of September, 1859.

This defendant further says, that after her return to Chicago in the fall of 1859, the complainant's dislike to this defendant seemed to be increasing, and she became very much distressed on account of the same.

This defendant further says, that she has been informed and believes that about the 5th day of January, 1860, the said complainant was indebted to the Albany City Bank, of which the said Corning was and, for a long time previous, had been President, and largely interested therein, in a large amount for money loaned many years previous to that time; that about the date last mentioned the cashier of said bank wrote to the complainant or to his banking house at Chicago, requiring payment of such indebtedness.

This defendant further says, that about the 7th day of January, 1860, the complainant commenced finding fault with her about various trifling matters, and on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, this defendant having been up town with the complainant's niece upon a necessary household errand, and the said Carlisle Boyd having joined them, and walked to this defendant's house with her, when the complainant came home to dinner he asked this defendant where she had been and whom she had seen during the morning. This defendant then related to the complainant where she had been and for what purpose, and whom she had seen, not mentioning the name of said Boyd, by accident and not by design. The complainant then asked her if she had not seen Carlisle Boyd; to which she replied, "Yes, he walked home with us." This defendant then inquired of the complainant the reason why he had made his inquiry relative to the said Boyd, to which he replied, "I was told so." From the manner of the complainant this defendant discovered that he was displeased, and thinking that such displeasure might be in consequence of said Boyd's attentions to her, and being afraid to speak to him on the subject, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1860, she wrote to the complainant a note, and sent the same to him, therein stating, as near as she now recollects, that she feared she had received more attention from Mr. Boyd than the complainant approved of, and which she regretted, and she hoped he would forgive her. In the evening of that day the complainant, in a very harsh and severe manner, inquired of this defendant what attentions she had received from the said Boyd, and she thereupon truthfully related to the complainant the whole of such attentions, and every act and circumstance connected therewith, which she then recollected. The complainant then asked this defendant if she had ever been criminal with said Boyd, to which this defendant truthfully replied, "Father, (the appellation by which she usually addressed him,) how can you ask me such a question? You *know* I never have." The complainant thereupon reproached this defendant in the most harsh and severe language, for what she had done, and represented to her that by receiving the said attentions, she had brought reproach, shame and dishonor upon him as well as herself, for the reason that such attentions had been observed by others, and would be commented upon to the injury and disgrace of the complainant, this defendant and the church and society of which they were members. The complainant upon that occasion further said to this defendant, that he would drive the said Boyd from the city, and would ruin him and his business, and mentioned the manner in which he proposed to accomplish those ends. And the complainant upon that occasion further said to this defendant, that she should not live with him any longer, and that he should send her away. This defendant expostulated with the complainant and endeavored to appease his anger, by begging and imploring to be forgiven, and by representing to him that no such scandal as he had mentioned could possibly arise; but her efforts so increased his determination, violence and denunciation, that she thought it wiser to submit, and did submit to the same in silence.

After the scene above mentioned, nothing further transpired upon the subject on that day.

This defendant further says, that on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1860, the complainant presented her with a draft of a note which he desired her to write to said Boyd, therein stating to him that the complainant was cognizant of all that had transpired between the said Boyd and herself, and requesting him to return to her to the care of the complainant any articles that she had given, and any notes that she had written to him, and further stating that the complainant said that he, the said Boyd, should leave the city. This defendant on that day copied the said draft of a letter, and gave the copy made by her to the complainant; and nothing further transpired between the complainant and this defendant on that day, beyond general remarks reproaching this defendant, of the nature of those hereinbefore mentioned.

This defendant further says that on Friday, January 13th, 1860, nothing was said relative to said unpleasant matter until they went out to drive in the afternoon, when this defendant asked the complainant if he had received a package from Mr. Boyd; to which the complainant simply replied in the affirmative; after their arrival home from said drive, the complainant showed this defendant a book and a pocket handkerchief that he had received from Mr. Boyd, and asked her if there was anything else which she had given him, to which she replied, "yes, the ring and a smoking cap." The complainant then inquired why she had not told him of the smoking cap, book and pocket handkerchief before; and this defendant truthfully told him that he knew that she was knitting the cap for some gentleman, but that she did not knit it for any one in particular, and when she had finished it she gave it to Mr. Boyd; and that the circumstance was so trivial she forgot to mention it. She also truthfully told the complainant that she never gave the said book to Boyd, but only allowed him to take it to read, and that she did not know how he came by the handkerchief. Thereupon the complainant reiterated much of the harsh and severe language he had before that time made use of to her, and thinking the handkerchief one given to this defendant by her deceased sister, lighted a match and set fire to and burned it over his wash-bowl, and then tauntingly informed this defendant why he had done so.—This defendant thereupon unfortunately informed him that he was mistaken—and that the handkerchief was a common one, and that she did not care anything about it; at which he became very much enraged, and after some more reproachful language from him the scene ended. Nothing more relative to the matter transpired on that day. The complainant and this defendant dined on that day at Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's with other company.

This defendant further says, that on Saturday January 14, 1860, at about two o'clock of said day, the complainant presented to this defendant the draft of another letter which he desired her to write to the said Boyd, therein stating among other things, as near as this defendant can now recollect, that the said Boyd had enticed this defendant from the path of virtue to that of shame and dishonor. This defendant begged of the complainant not to compel her to write such a letter, and said to him that the language implied terrible and gross improprieties of which she had never been guilty, and would not only injure her when there was no reason for so doing, but would be grossly insulting on her part to Mr. Boyd. The complainant did not at that time pretend to believe that this defendant had been guilty of any criminal act with said Boyd, but that this defendant had disgraced the complainant by receiving Boyd's attentions, and for that reason he would ruin Boyd and drive him from the city. After expostulating with the complainant against writing the letter for a few moments, he would listen no further, and peremptorily ordered her to copy the said draft of a letter. This defendant was so much afraid of the complainant that she dared not do otherwise than obey his command, for fear of the consequences that might follow to her by a refusal; such fear having been greatly enhanced by the threats, language, and manner here above stated; and, under such circumstances, this defendant did copy the said draft of a letter, and deliver the same to the complainant, but she did not sign the copy made by her.

And this defendant further says, that after she had copied the said draft of a letter, the complainant appeared to be satisfied and did not further ill treat her on that day, and at the complainant's suggestion and desire, this defendant did, in the afternoon of said day, give

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 52 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. [illegible]

TO RENT.—Dwelling House No. 166 West Monroe street, containing eleven rooms, with barn in rear. Apply to N. C. PERKINS, 47 La Salle street. [illegible]

WANTED—A person to take a small First Class Boarding House. Said house is mostly furnished, and the owner will take rent in board. Address Box 45, with real name and reference. [illegible]

BOARDING—Can be obtained at the WAVERLEY HOUSE, 233 and 235 Kinzie street, with a good single room, for $4.00 per week. Day board $2.50 per week. Transient $1.00 per day. [illegible] A. D. COLBY, Proprietor.

WANTED—Persons out of Employment, having a small capital, can hear of a good opportunity to make money, by calling at No. 31 North Clark street, near Water. Also, a man having $250 to take an equal interest in a good paying cash business. [illegible]

LOST CHILD.—Son of James H. Morris, two years old, left his house yesterday evening. He had on a red dress, green apron and a pair [illegible] shoes. Any information that will lead to his recovery will be gratefully received by his parents on west side Halsted street, first door north of Lake. [illegible]

COW LOST.—Medium sized, light red, lined back, white bag, thin flesh, [illegible] and handsome horns, slit in her right ear, about eleven years old, (i. e., eight or nine wrinkles around her horns), with a large star in her face up near her horns. She is, I think, on the South or West Side. The finder will be SATISFACTORILY REWARDED by leaving word at my residence or by writing me. C. A. HAWLEY, 43 Adams street, P. O. Box 1663. [illegible]

RECIPE for MAKING LIQUID GLUE.—For One Dollar sent by mail I will send to any address a RECIPE FOR MAKING PREPARED GLUE, similar to "Spalding's" and other Glues which sell so readily for 25 cents per bottle at an enormous profit. If you want to make money try this recipe. [illegible] money in it. Address JOHN P. BASTEL, Box 4264, Chicago P. O. [illegible]

CONTINUED SALE AT THE REVERE HOUSE.
This Morning, Saturday, June 1st,
Commencing at 9½ o'clock.
je2-c503-1t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
Miller & Willmarth,
AGENTS FOR THE
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000,
Office, No. 150 South Water Street,
[je2-ly]

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.
A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE THE New Depot of the
Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad,
Near Kinzie street bridge, at 2¼ o'clock this (Saturday) P. M., for Rosehill Cemetery. Returning will leave Rosehill at 4½ o'clock. Fare, 10 cents each way.
je2 c503 1t J. V. C. BLANEY, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN EDWARD WILKINS and SAMUEL HENRY ALCOCK, of Chicago, under the style and firm of
Wilkins & Alcock,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Either partner of the late firm is authorized to collect the debts and settle outstanding accounts.
J. EDWARD WILKINS,
SAMUEL H. ALCOCK.
Chicago, May 29th, 1860. je2-3t

CHANGE OF TIME and Change of PASSENGER OFFICE.
Mich. Southern and Lake Shore R.R.
On and after June 3d, trains will leave Chicago at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Trains arrive at 5 a.m. and 8 p.m. Passenger office removed from Revere House to Freight Office, 56 Dearborn street. GEO. M. GRAY, Agent.
[illegible]

300,000 [illegible] MANSE-MOND SWEET [illegible] Plants.
10,000 for $10 00.
5,000 " 6 25.
3,000 " 4 50.
Delivered on board the cars well packed. Address R. W. WATERMAN, Wilmington, Illinois.
je2-3td-1tw2

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN
Campaign Documents.
In Press and will be Published early in June.
1.—LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Carefully prepared, illustrated with a fine steel portrait of "Honest Old Abe." 12mo Cloth, price $1.00.
2.—A CAMPAIGN EDITION OF THE LIFE OF LINCOLN AND HAMLIN. Paper covers, price 25 cents.
3.—THE REPUBLICAN SONGSTER. Price 12½ cents.
4.—DEBATES OF LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS. Including Lincoln's Speeches in Ohio and other States. Price in paper 35 cents, and bound 50 cents.
5.—LITHOGRAPH PORTRAITS OF LINCOLN. Price 15 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00.
6.—LINCOLN LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES, WITH FINE PORTRAIT.
A liberal discount made to the Trade or Agents. Please forward your orders for the above at once.
WM. B. KEEN, Publisher,
Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer,
je2-ly 148 Lake street, Chicago.

SATURDAY EVENING REVIEW.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
New Hands at the Bellows.
FOR SALE TO-DAY
AT THE NEWS DEPOTS.
OFFICE:
No. 119........CLARK STREET........No. 119
Room No. 9.
[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.
$35, $35, $35, $40, $40, $40.
L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved
Double Lock Tight Fast Stitch.
WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, fast [illegible] EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS, neatly finished, and will STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, GATHER, QUILT and EMBROIDER.
They gave REPEATEDLY taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS. Out of over 4,000 already in constant use, we have had no occasion to go out and put one in order. [illegible]
Large Discounts to the Trade, Agents, and Clergy.
☞ Agents wanted everywhere. Come and see us at 131 Lake street, or address L. CORNELL & CO. Post Office box 3933, Chicago, Illinois.

NOTICE.—Whereas, as collateral security for the acceptance by the undersigned of four certain drafts drawn by Thomas W. Egan upon me, in favor of A. H. Hanchett, [illegible] Thomas W. Egan placed in my hands 1,000 shares of stock in the Garden City Mining Company, [illegible] at the office of L. G. Saltonstall & Co., corner of Clark and Pearce streets, in Chicago, sell the aforementioned certificates and shares of stock, to the highest bidder for cash.
June 2, 1860. [illegible] G. S. HULLAN.

D. B. COOK & CO.'S
CITY DIRECTORY
FOR 1860.
The canvass for this work will be completed this week, and as the compilation is far advanced the sheets will be in the hands of the printer early next week. [illegible]
[illegible] City Directory Office, 111 Lake street.

CHOICE DUET for the Violin.—[illegible] Duets for the Violin. Price 50 cents. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street, Boston. [illegible]

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—Wilder's Salamander Safes, All sizes on hand. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street. [illegible]

CAMPAIGN FLAGS AND BANNERS, American Flags, "Lincoln and Hamlin" flags, and colors of all descriptions on hand or made to order, by PURINGTON & SCRANTON, [illegible] street. [illegible]

HOUSE SAFES for Family Use. Intended for Silver Ware, Jewelry, and other valuables. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, [illegible] 197 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

☞ Dr. SCHLOSSER has the honor to inform the public that his charges for curing
☞ Corns and all diseases of the Feet, are reasonable and within the reach of every one
☞ who wishes to have the benefit of his skill.

CORNS,
BUNIONS, SOFT CORNS
AND ALL
Diseases of the Feet,
PERMANENTLY AND COMPLETELY CURED,
WITHOUT CUTTING,
Or Causing Pain,
BY
DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER,
Surgeon Chiropodist
To His Majesty, the King of Bavaria,
And Many of the Principal Sovereigns
and Dignitaries of Europe.

In consequence of numerous requests which have been made him by some of the MOST DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES in this city, DR. SCHLOSSER has been induced to visit Chicago for a SHORT PERIOD only. He would most respectfully inform the public that he is one of the few living EXCLUSIVE PROFESSORS of this important but TOO COMMONLY NEGLECTED branch of Surgery, who CURES PERMANENTLY and WITHOUT PAIN, all diseases of the feet.

DR. SCHLOSSER has the satisfaction of stating that he is enabled to do this simply through a course of the MOST SEDULOUS and UNREMITTING STUDY, and where a CARELESS or INCOMPETENT Practitioner simply produces a MOMENTARY RELIEF, he guarantees that his patients WILL FIND NO RECURRENCE OF THE DISEASE, and will entirely obviate the possibility of further annoyance from either of these constant daily sufferings. The most timid persons may place themselves with PERFECT CONFIDENCE in his hands without experiencing the slightest fear from his mode of treatment, on the contrary they will derive immediate benefit and comfort from it.

DR. SCHLOSSER has the satisfaction of laying before the public at his consulting rooms as direct proofs of the extraordinary satisfaction which his style of treatment has produced, several thousand testimonials from some of the most eminent citizens of the United States and Canada. Among these, Dr. Schlosser takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the following—

AMERICAN TESTIMONIALS.

[From Hon. W. T. VAN ZANDT, Providence, R. I.]
Dr. Schlosser has to-day operated upon a very painful Corn of mine with perfect success—relieving all pain and removing it without suffering. CHAS. C. VAN ZANDT.

[From Hon. Wm. F. Phillips, Alabama.]
Dr. Schlosser has operated on the feet of two of my family very satisfactorily, and without giving any pain. WM. F. PHILLIPS.

[Hon. J. A. Garfield, Prest. Hiram College, Ohio.]
I do hereby certify that Dr. Schlosser has removed for me five very painful Corns, of long standing, without any pain whatever, and with every prospect of a permanent cure. J. A. GARFIELD.

[Dr. W. P. Morrogh, Prest. Fordam College, N. Y.]
Dr. Schlosser has extracted for me a number of Corns without the least pain. W. J. MORROGH, D. D.

[Rev. Chas. W. Quick, [illegible]]
The operation of Dr. Schlosser was [illegible] and removed the Corns effectually. He removed [illegible] to my entire satisfaction. CHAS. W. QUICK.

[Wm. Rice, formerly proprietor of the Pennsylvanian.]
Dr. Schlosser has extracted two Corns from me which were extremely painful for many years. The extraordinary ease with which he operates is remarkable, and I cheerfully recommend him to all who are troubled with Corns, as the only person I have ever known to perform the operation scientifically and without pain. WM. RICE.

[J. W. Gray, editor Plaindealer, Cleveland, O.]
Dr. Schlosser has extracted seven troublesome Corns for me without pain and with every prospect of a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend him to the public patronage. J. W. GRAY.

[J. B. Carrington, Ed. N. H. Journal and Courier.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed from my feet three painful Corns, thoroughly, speedily, and without any pain. I most cheerfully recommend others to make a trial of his skill. J. B. CARRINGTON.

[Dr. S. M. Landis, President of the Water Cure Establishment, Philadelphia.]
Dr. Schlosser has extracted eight painful Corns from my toes without the least pain, and with the greatest satisfaction to myself. I would, by all means, recommend him to everybody who is tormented with these evils. S. M. LANDIS, M. D.

[Dr. Henry A. DuBois, New Haven.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed for me several Corns without pain and I recommend him most confidently to those who are similarly afflicted. HENRY A. DUBOIS, M. D.

[Prof. D. Gilbert, Philadelphia.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed four Corns for me without pain and satisfactorily. D. GILBERT.

[Gen. R. Patterson, Philadelphia.]
Dr. Schlosser has operated on the feet of one of my family and did it very well. R. PATTERSON.

[Gen. R. C. Tilghman, Md.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed my Corns without pain and to my satisfaction. R. C. TILGHMAN.

[Robert Parks, Collector U. S. Customs, Cleveland, O.]
Dr. Schlosser has removed several Corns from feet which have heretofore given me much pain. The Doctor extracted them without the least pain, and to my entire satisfaction. ROBERT PARKS.

Dr. SCHLOSSER begs leave to state that he is in possession of numerous testimonials from some of the most distinguished members of the royal families of Europe, and numberless ones from Statesmen, Diplomatists, &c., &c., which it will be unnecessary here to recapitulate. Also from ladies residing both in this country and in Europe, which he necessarily refrains from publishing.

CONSULTING ROOMS:
TREMONT HOUSE,
PARLOR 37, &c.
☞ Office Hours from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. ☜

N. B.—No professional connection with any one. His method is different from those persons who PRETEND to cure Corns by cutting and plastering; these give only a short relief, BUT NOT A PERMANENT CURE.

Only for a Few Days in Chicago.
[illegible]

FIRE KING SAFES.—Davidson's Fire Proof Safes. Having been appointed Agents for these well known safes, we shall keep a large assortment on hand and will sell [illegible]. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, [illegible] 197 South Water street.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. [illegible]
[illegible] JAS. WARRACK, [illegible]

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS,
STYLES AND PRICES.
NO. 1 MACHINE—Table with drawer [illegible]
NO. 2 MACHINE—Table with drawer and [illegible]
Very ornamental [illegible]
UNIVERSAL HEMMER [illegible]
Chicago Salesroom 132 Lake-st.
Send for a Circular. Agents wanted. Address WM. F. YOUNG & CO., Chicago Illinois. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 2d,
Last night of the Young and Beautiful Comediennes
The Webb Sisters,
And the Irish Comedian,
BILLY O'NEIL.
TWO JACK SHEPPARDS in the thrilling drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.
Jack Sheppard in 1st and 2nd acts.........Miss Ada Webb.
Jack Sheppard in 3d act.........Miss Emma Webb.
Supported by a powerful cast.
To conclude with the Irish comedy of
BARNEY, THE BARON.
Barney, the Baron.........Billy O'Neil.
With Songs and Irish Jig.
CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7½; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., where seats can be secured three days in advance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c.; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes $5; Upper, $3.
J. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

JOHN MITCHEL WILL DELIVER A LECTURE
On the Evening of June 5th,
AT KINGSBURY HALL.
Subject:
The Agony of Europe.
Admission, twenty five cents. Tickets to be had at McNally's, Sherlock's, and of the officers and members of the Montgomery's, Emmet and Shield's Guards, also at the door. [illegible]

LECTURE TO LADIES.—Dr. KNAPP, formerly of New York, now located in this city, whose card will be found in another column, will commence a course of Lectures to LADIES ON HEALTH and the CAUSES of the sad ills woman suffers, on Wednesday afternoon, June 6th, in Wadsworth's Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. The Lectures will be illustrated by the most extensive and wonderful [illegible] apparatus in the world. No lady, who desires health—a greater boon than business—and would enjoy life, can afford to lose the lectures, or can better spend her time and money than in attending them. They will be adapted and equally profitable to all ages and conditions of female life. Wherever the Dr. has lectured he has drawn full houses and received the highest encomiums of the press.
Lectures commence at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission, 25 cents. See Bills.
Office, 175 South Clark street, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. [illegible]

MADAM AKERSTROM'S ASSEMBLY, will take place on Monday, June 4th.
Madam A. having leased the rooms directly over those occupied by her last winter, will give a grand Opening Party as above. Her new establishment has been fitted up in a style of neatness and comfort, and the arrangements will be such as to merit the continued patronage of the public. [illegible]

General Notices.

TO LOAN—From $1,000 to $2 000 on Real Estate security. Apply to Mr. FORBES, 172 Clinton, near Jackson street, Chicago. [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT.—Johnson, Fry & Co., Publishers, 194 Lake street, offer permanent employment to gentlemen of respectability and business qualifications, to canvass for first-class Standard Illustrated Works. [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Young Men's Association will be held at their rooms, Portland Block, on Saturday evening next, the 2d of June, at a quarter before eight o'clock. The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting to revise the Charter and By-Laws, will then make their report.
The question as to the investment of the surplus funds in the Treasury will come before the meeting for final action.
Also the resolution continued over from the last adjourned meeting, requiring the Reading Rooms to be kept open on the Sabbath. WM. H. BRADLEY, President.
C. C. CHASE, Secretary.
Chicago, May 30, 1860. my31-c473-3t

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Garden City Mining Company, held on the 12th inst., an assessment of twenty-five cents per share was called on the stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, on or before June 1st. ROBERT H. HOW, Sec'y and Treas.
my31x2t Masonic Temple.

LAKE STREET MILLS—ON West Lake and Desplains streets, Chicago, Illinois. Our superior brands of Flour, Meal and Feed—wholesale or retail at the lowest rates. Goods warranted and delivered in the city free of charge.
my30 STEVENS & MORRIS.

NOTICE.—All persons holding claims against Cook county will file the same with the undersigned on or before the first Monday in June next. C. B. FARWELL, Clerk.
Chicago, May 22d, 1860. [illegible]

CALUMET ICE.—The place to leave orders for Ice is with the "Red Wagons" or at Wadhams, Willard & Co's office, No. 2 Masonic Temple, (opposite Post Office). They cannot be undersold in price. They have enough of a pure article to supply you all; and are the only company who do not take Ice out of the filthy Chicago River. [illegible]

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
CHICAGO, May [illegible], 1860.
TO STOCKHOLDERS:—Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the [illegible] day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the fore-noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
AMOS T. HALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, May 2, 1860.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of June next, [illegible].
[illegible] W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.
NEW YORK, May 22, 1860.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the eighth day of June next, 1860.
The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. HENRY FARNAM, Prest.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary. [illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHICAGO, May 1st, 1860.
The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of June, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them.
[illegible] JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, in the City of Chicago. Incorporated February, 1857. Office 104 and 106 Methodist Church Block. This Institution receives Deposits of Five Cents and upwards, and allows interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Dividends payable First Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. [illegible]

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the Highest Premiums at the Fairs of the
United States Agricultural Society,
And at the State Fairs of
MAINE,
VERMONT,
CONNECTICUT,
NEW YORK,
NEW JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
VIRGINIA,
MISSISSIPPI,
ILLINOIS,
MISSOURI,
OHIO,
INDIANA,
KENTUCKY,
MICHIGAN,
WISCONSIN,
CALIFORNIA,
And at the Fairs of
Metropolitan Mechanic's Institute, Washington,
American Institute, New York,
Mechanic's Association, Boston,
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia,
Mechanic's Institute, Baltimore,
Mechanic's Association, Cincinnati,
Mechanic's Institute, Chicago,
Kentucky Institute, Louisville,
Mechanical Association, St. Louis,
Mechanic's Institute, San Francisco,
—AND AT—
Hundreds of County Fairs.
At the late U. S. Fair at Chicago the Society awarded this Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, a Grand Silver Medal, and the Special Premium of a $100 Silver Pitcher.
The Lock-Stitch made by this machine is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance each side of the seam. It is made with two threads one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. No family should be without this economical time and labor-saving machine. It does the sewing of a family or manufacturer with strength and beauty, [illegible]
31,000 of these machines were sold in 1859. A printed Bill of Directions, illustrating the different parts, is sent with each machine, this is sufficiently explicit to show its use. All orders executed with care and promptitude. Machines when shipped are boxed with everything necessary to use them, and can be delivered by express [illegible] to any section of the country. Send for a Circular.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent,
Nos. 167 & 169 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
Box 4497 P. O. [illegible]

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus........[illegible]
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus........[illegible]
HOPE FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus........[illegible]
HANOVER FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus........[illegible]
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus........[illegible]
CARLISLE BOYD, } Agents.
T. G. VAN BUREN, }
No. 1 Marine Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
FROM 120 TO
122----Clark Street----122
(Two Doors North of the Old Stand.)
The demand for
Downer's Celebrated Boston Kerosene
AND THE
NEW KEROSENE LAMPS,
Have obliged us to remove to larger quarters.
☞ The Trade supplied at a moderate advance over Eastern rates.
[illegible] CHARLES L. NOBLE, Agent and Manager.

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES. We challenge the world to produce an article in all respects equally desirable.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
[illegible] 197 South Water street.

Press & Tribune.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the
DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion........[illegible]
" " each subsequent day........[illegible]
" " two weeks........[illegible]
" " one month........[illegible]
" " three months........[illegible]
" " six months........[illegible]
" " one year........[illegible]
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen in the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
[illegible] for each subsequent month.
[illegible] for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 66 Lake Street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Sewing Machine, Carpets, Crockery, Mirrors, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, June 2d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, 66 Lake street, a large and general assortment of the following goods viz: Rosewood and walnut [illegible], sofas, tete-a-tetes, easy and rocking chairs, whatnots, bookcases, secretaries, [illegible] marble top and plain centre tables, card and side tables, work tables, ladies what not, [illegible]. A splendid assortment of bedsteads, [illegible] with and without marble-tops, mahogany, oak and walnut bedsteads, [illegible] extension dining tables, cane chairs and rockers, [illegible] and mattresses, bureaus of all styles with and without marble-tops. Also—A large assortment of crockery, Mirrors, and Carpets. Also—One Sewing Machine, a good one. Together with a variety of Housekeeping Goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
[illegible] Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—
Large Catalogue Sale of
FINE ARTS,
Signor G. B. Pandolfini & Co., from Italy, would advise the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago and vicinity that they will dispose of
AT AUCTION,
Commencing on TUESDAY, June 5 and continuing until June 8, [illegible]
AT OUR SALES ROOM, 66 LAKE STREET.
The most magnificent collection of altogether new designs of Italian marble, alabaster and agate statuary, [illegible] the latest styles of Bohemian decorated and engraved glass ware, French china ware, work boxes and writing desks, English toilette ware, fancy articles, &c., &c. In this superb collection will be found many articles of beautiful design and workmanship, many of which are original, and therefore perfectly unique. Such as classical Hebe, Roman, Grecian, Neapolitan, and other [illegible] vases. Statuettes of sculptured alabaster, under glass shades, such as comedy, tragedy, Venus, dancing girl, Amour and Psyche, fidelity and many other groups. The above goods have just arrived from Europe, and have been selected with great care by Signor Pandolfini, from the great studios of Italy, and the royal manufactories of Prague and Vienna.
Also, a superb assortment of the finest quality of silver plated goods, consisting of tea setts, waiters, [illegible], castors, [illegible], forks, spoons and salts, together with a great variety of useful articles.
These goods have never been offered in any other market, and every article will be sold without the least reserve.
It is confidently believed, that the tasteful, the curious, and the admirer will never had so favorable an opportunity of obtaining articles of elegance, ornament and utility.
The goods will be open for free examination on Wednesday and Thursday, [illegible], and ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above beautiful and select assortment and attend the sale.
Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the day of sale.
Goods purchased for transit will be packed in the original Italian packages at a small expense.
[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

UNITED STATES
STEAM DREDGE,
FOR LAKE MICHIGAN,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, June 21st, at 10½ o'clock, the U. S. Steam Dredge for Lake Michigan.
No appropriations having been made by Congress for the maintenance of the U. S. Steam Dredge Boat, now lying at Chicago, in the North Branch of the River, and there being no funds available for that object, the sale of this valuable machine and her four dumping scows [illegible] will take place at Chicago, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of June, proximo, at 10½ o'clock in the morning.
This dredge boat was built by Howard in 1854. [illegible]
At the same time and place, will be sold one other Scow, decked, and a quantity of tools and [illegible].
Terms—Cash [illegible].
By order of
J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Colonel, Sup'g Engineer of Lake Harbor Works.
[illegible]

H. F. BAKER,
GENERAL AUCTION
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
For the sale of all kinds of personal property real estate, household goods, furniture, &c.
JAMES L. MARSHALL, Salesman.
[illegible] No. 36 Dearborn street.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 .. Dearborn Street, .. 80
Chicago, Illinois.
The undersigned have this day entered into a Law Partnership, and all business entrusted to them will meet with prompt and careful attention.
GEORGE PAYSON,
[illegible] WM. C REYNOLDS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS. [illegible] W. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for [illegible]
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS. THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine, for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages, At little Expense,
Little or no change of Diet; No Inconvenience,
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD.
And for diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment and may originate from the same cause.
Read! Read! Read!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparations contain no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 104 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Phila.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" Extract Buchu,
" " Sarsaparilla,
" Improved Rose Wash.
Sold by JNO. D. PARK,
No. [illegible]
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
[illegible]

EXAMINE THE HOLLY SEWING MACHINE,
AT 166 LAKE STREET.
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS BOX [illegible]. HOLBROOK & WADSWORTH, [illegible]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This stupendous structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, [illegible] to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH. TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. [illegible]
Chicago and Liverpool
[illegible]
JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent.
[illegible] Under the Adams House, Chicago.

CHEAP ILLINOIS FARMING
LAND FOR SALE.
[illegible]
Town of Kensington,
[illegible]
It will be sold at a very low price, payable [illegible]
[illegible] No. [illegible] Dearborn street.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

THE FILLMORE MEN.

There is really no inconsistency in the course of those men who voted for Fillmore in 1856, and who support Lincoln in 1860. The so-called Americans of 1856 were old line Whigs. Dispirited on account of their defeat in 1852 and the subsequent disintegration of the party, these men found themselves at the election of 1856 in a grave dilemma. Their old hereditary foe—the Democratic party—by repealing the Missouri compromise and re-opening the slavery agitation, had become more hateful to them than ever. Weakened at the North by defection, the [illegible] of the Democratic party in the free States had become more compact than ever before, while at the South it had grown invincible through constant pandering to the slavery propagandists. When the canvass of 1856 opened, the Democracy everywhere were united, compact, confident and boastful—the opposition divided and doubtful. The Republican party was organized only about *four months* before the election. Its adherents were confined entirely to the free States. Its strength was a matter of mere conjecture. And while those who were instrumental in inaugurating the movement were hopeful, to a degree, that the outraged North would be true to herself. Still those who stood aloof saw more clearly the difficulties of their position—on the one hand a well drilled and compact organization, with no competition in one half the Union, and with unlimited resources to aid in fortifying their power in the other, and with the patronage of the Federal Government at their disposal, and with the prestige of past success to add to their confidence; on the other an untried and heterogeneous body of men agreeing only as to one thing, with no past success to inspire present confidence, without party drill, with the desperate necessity before them of carrying every State in which their organization had an existence, to escape defeat—and seeing all this, what wonder that they should have considered the prospect hopeless, and turned towards the organization supporting Mr. Fillmore as the more promising instrument for the defeat of the Democracy.

In the free States hundreds of thousands were influenced by this view of the case. In going into the American organization, or in voting for Mr. Fillmore without identifying themselves with that party, the great majority of these men were influenced by no hostility to Republican principles or the Republican party. They had grown up in the faith of these principles—principles transmitted to them by their fathers and confirmed by their own matured reason and patriotism. It was not a matter of principle therefore that induced them not to vote for Mr. Fremont; nor was it a love of the peculiar tenets of Native Americanism that caused them to vote for Mr. Fillmore. The great and controlling purpose with them was to defeat, if possible, the party which they had fought throughout their lives, whose principles they repudiated and whose practices they knew to be corrupt, unpatriotic and destructive alike of good government and the prosperity of the country. Had they believed that by supporting the Republican nominations this end would have been more certainly achieved, such support would have been most cheerfully given. It is plain enough now that they fell into a very grave error of judgment, but as seen from their stand point, at the time, no other conclusion was possible than the one arrived at.

The campaign of 1860 opens under very different circumstances. The Republican organization is now perfected, vigorous, compact, confident and enthusiastic from the prestige of its past successes. It holds possession of the local governments of nearly all the free States, and the few which heretofore have been considered doubtful, are so no longer since the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. The organization extends south of Mason and Dixon's line. In several of the slaveholding States, patriotic, conservative men, recognizing in the principles of the Republican party the only hope of free government, have come out boldly in its support, and in the election of this year will cast their votes for the Republican nominee. On the other hand, the sham Democracy are rent by factions, divided by either a candidate or a platform—some holding that Congress should make a slave code for the Territories; others, that it is the appropriate work of the Supreme Court to furnish such a code—demoralized, disheartened, wavering in the face of their opponents and defeated before the battle is really begun. The men who voted for Mr. Fillmore in 1856, as the best means to secure the defeat of the Democracy, have no such inducement therefore to withhold their votes from the Republican nominee in 1860. The same reasons which made them *believe* they ought to vote for Mr. Fillmore then, assure them beyond the possibility of a doubt that they should vote for Mr. Lincoln now. He alone can defeat the Democracy and turn out the spoilsmen. The old Fillmore men know this, and recognizing in Mr. Lincoln a former companion in arms, and in the platform on which he stands the principles to which they have been always devoted, without any compromise of honesty, without inconsistency, or any stain of dishonor, they are now wheeling into line under the Republican banner. The Sham Democracy may, and doubtless will, call them by hard names; but that will neither deter them from the course that is right and that leads to certain victory, nor will it fasten upon them any accusation derogatory to their character as earnest patriots and honest men.

NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

The policy of the so-called Democratic party, whatever professions its Northern members may make, is essentially Southern; and its legislation looks alone to the strengthening and perpetuation of Southern interests. The history of the last half-dozen years is the proof of both propositions. The infamous attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas, first by Federal officers and Federal bayonets, and next by that contrivance, the Lecompton Constitution,—an attempt to which nine-tenths of the party were committed—is conclusive as to Democratic willingness to extend Slavery by direct and compulsory methods. But the leaders do most of their work by indirection. For what, in opposition to the cry of the manufacturers and farmers of the North, has the present tariff of duties on imports been maintained? It has had the effect to close our mines, shut thousands of workshops, and turn tens of thousands of honest and industrious men out of employ. The South, unable to manufacture by reason of the disrepute which attaches to manual labor,—one of the most fatal results of Slavery,—devoted to the growing of two or three great staples—demands free trade; and the Northern men, who hope for preferment at Democratic hands, sacrifice the interests of their constituents, and yield all that is asked. The result is obvious. The immense mineral resources of the country are unproductive and valueless. Millions upon millions of gold are annually sent abroad for iron, lead, copper and zinc, of which we have an abundance, solely that the [illegible] for rude Southern [illegible], and sugar-mills, and the [illegible] for Southern houses, may not be temporarily raised a fraction of a cent per pound in price. But it has been the policy of the Democracy of the North to submit, and that submission, whereby enormous importations have been made and large debts incurred, is the fruitful cause of that great revulsion, that universal bankruptcy, which swept over the land in 1857. And until the policy of the government is changed, and a new commercial system is inaugurated by the election of a Republican President, the liability of the North to the loss and ruin which overtook the producing classes in that year, will stare every business enterprise in the face. We hold that the imposition of additional duties on certain kinds of merchandise, for the fostering of domestic industry and the development of our [illegible] resources, which [illegible] not only [illegible] but [illegible] Democratic legislation, but would, in the end, give us a cheaper supply of the articles that are now imported at round profits, and make impossible the periodical revulsions by which the fruits of years of industry and economy are swept off in a day. But as long as the government remains in the hands of the men who have no sympathy with free labor and the white man who toils—who have no mines, no mills, no manufactures—who have only two or three staples upon which their wealth depends—just so long will the demands of the North be neglected. A change of the administration is imperatively demanded by commercial reasons alone.

Take the Homestead bill as another illustration. It is a wise, just and beneficent measure, demanded by the wants of landless men of all sections. But the slaveholder, enjoying the fruits of forced labor, feels no necessity for its enactment. He has his negroes and his lands, and as the giving away to actual settlers would cut off the receipts from land sales which the treasury has enjoyed, and would have a tendency to encourage free labor and to increase, by rapid settlement of the unoccupied Territories, the number of free States, not a nigger-driver in either branch of the National Legislature will vote for that boon which Republicanism holds out to every industrious, frugal, landless man. Slavery in this, as in commerce, overrides the highest interest of all who do not share its profits, and forbids what duty, patriotism and humanity demand. The fear of increasing the importance of the free element in the community of States, actual and probable, and of creating the necessity for additional duties whereby the free labor of the North will be fostered, are at the bottom of the determined and powerful opposition which the slave-holders make to the Homestead bill. The price of the land is with them a bagatelle. The consequences which hang upon its settlement are what they see. Again, the Sham Democracy of the North are subservient, and the country suffers by their treachery.

We might point to the attempts to improve our Western rivers and harbors, always rendered abortive by Democratic opposition; and to the Southern denial of a Pacific Railroad, except upon a route through slave territory, as further proofs that the government is now and has been for nearly twenty years, administered for promoting the exclusive interests of the South. But instances without number will occur to the reader in which the North has been outraged and wronged, that the aims of a handful of slave-drivers might be carried out.

The remedy is cheap and easy. The Oligarchy, which has prostituted the governing power to its own base purposes, must be overthrown, and for four years at least, the claims of white men, who own no slaves, must be heeded. It is their time to rule. They are the "mud sills" upon which the prosperity of the country, the integrity of the Union and the protecting power of the Republic are based. Let them now have a chance. There has been legislation enough for "niggers" and their masters.

ACTION OF THE M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

It will be remembered that the majority report of the Committee on Slavery recommended a change of both the Restrictive Rule and the Chapter of the Discipline. That our readers may clearly understand the position heretofore held by the Methodist Church on this subject, and the nature of the proposed change, we give in parallel columns the Rule and Chapter of the Discipline with the changes recommended:

The Rule as it Stands, Prohibits	*The Rule as Proposed by the Committee, Prohibits*
"The buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them."	"The buying, selling *or holding* of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them."

The change consists in the addition of the words "*or holding,*" which would exclude slaveholders under any and all circumstances from membership. The vote stood, for the change 138, against it 74. The ayes being less than two-thirds of the whole number—the majority required—the rule stands unchanged.

The Chapter as it stands.	*The Chapter as proposed by the Committee.*
Quest.—What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?	Quest.—What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of slavery?
Ans.—1. We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery: therefore no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in our Church hereafter, where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom.	Ans.—We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery. We believe that the buying, selling or holding of human beings as chattels is inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us, to "do no harm, and to avoid evil of every kind." We therefore affectionately admonish all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means.
2. When any travelling preacher becomes an owner of a slave or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our Church, unless he execute, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves, conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives.	
3. All our preachers shall prudently enforce upon our members the necessity of teaching their slaves to read the word of God; and to allow them time to attend upon the public worship of God on our regular days of divine service.	

The change here proposed is radical, covering the whole ground, and by the construction given to the Discipline, secures, it would seem, the same result that would have been arrived at by the change of Rule which the Conference refused. The Conference agreed to the proposed change of the Chapter by a vote of 154 for it, to 57 against it. So the Rule stands unchanged—while the Chapter is so altered as to correspond precisely with the change sought to be made in the Rule.

If the Chapter is intended merely as an expression of the views of the General Conference—as only advisory and not *mandatory*—the change amounts to but little. If, however, it is understood to be binding, and that the church judicatories are to enforce the doctrines of the Chapter as rigidly as though they were embraced in the General Rules, then, as we understand it, the proposed change has yet to pass the ordeal of the Annual Conferences—the language of the constitution being, that whenever two-thirds of the General Conference shall have recommended any change in the rules or regulations of the church, such alteration shall not take effect until three-fourths of the members of all the Annual Conferences who shall be present and vote, shall have first concurred. We presume, however, that the former view is the correct one, and that beyond the moral effect which may be produced upon the world at large, but little importance is to be attached to the change made in the Chapter on Slavery. It neither cuts off slaveholders now in the church, nor prevents the admission of others. The church bears its testimony against the institution—declares that it is inconsistent with the Golden Rule and with one of the rules of its own Discipline, but contents itself with "*admonishing*" its preachers and people to keep themselves pure from the great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means. This is less than a majority of the General Conference desired, but quite as much, and perhaps more than the most of the progressive men of that body expected to accomplish at its present session. Four years ago, even this could not have been done. Four years hence, perhaps the church will take another step forward, and cut itself wholly aloof from the institution.

GARIBALDI IN ITALY.—Marsala, where Garibaldi has landed, is a port of Sicily, situated about 88 miles from Palermo. It belongs to the Province of Trapani, which extends, as well as the Province of Palermo and that of Messina, along the North coast of the island. Marsala carries on a large business in the wine which bears its name; it also deals in corn, fruit, cotton, and salt. The population is about 20,000. It possesses a number of foreign commercial houses, the most important of which are English. It was a flourishing place under the Romans, and its prosperity was maintained until the close of the 16th century. In 1582 the port was filled up by order of Charles V. to prevent the fleets of Solyman II. from getting possession of it. It has never completely recovered from that disaster, [illegible]. The attack on Marsala indicates the plan conceived by Garibaldi. He carries the struggle on the north coast of the island, where all the strong places are located, and approaches these positions, which if seized on by him, will give decisive results.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Pacific Railroad Discussion—The Houmas Grant and Slidell—Washington Ratification Meeting—The Philadelphia Jubilation—Sumner's Expected Speech—The Tariff—The Japanese, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1860.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad may well congratulate themselves upon the earnestness with which the House has entered upon the discussion of this great question. The speeches thus far made are mostly not for buncombe, but aim at a practical solution, and have contributed towards elucidating the investigation of the subject. Col. Curtis, in his opening remarks, very succinctly stated the grounds upon which the Committee based their selection of the route they propose. The first amendment offered was that of Mr. Phelps of Missouri, substituting the route St. Louis, Springfield and Albuquerque—known as the Thirty-Fifth Parallel route. For this proposition Mr. P. could get only forty votes. His colleague, Mr. Craig, strongly opposed this route, and advocated the original one named by the Committee. Woodson of Missouri offered what I suppose ought to be known as the Union-saving proposition, to wit: To take the main route proposed by the Committee, with two branches, one to tap the extreme Southern and another to tap the extreme Northern trade. And, in faith, there seems to be much in this idea to commend it to favorable consideration. Mr. Hamilton of Texas disgusted the House to-day by a ranting disunion speech, breathing threatenings and slaughter against the North if the South was neglected in the building of this road. Thus you see the inevitable nigger has got into the Pacific Railroad. Hamilton, I think, damaged the Southern interest by his speech. There are not a few among the Northern members who look with considerable favor upon the plan of having two or more branches at this end of the road, but the number of such is not to be increased by threats.

Considerable fault is found with the plan of incorporation proposed by the Committee. Henry Winter Davis made an able speech this afternoon against it on this ground, and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee. It becomes evident, as the discussion progresses, that the magnitude of the subject exceeds the anticipations generally formed, and any definite and satisfactory result of the deliberations is farther off than any one had supposed. The very best minds in the House have indicated their intention of taking part in the discussion of the gigantic question. There is unfortunately one drawback upon the progress of the investigation of the subject, and that is the persistent interposition of that merciless bore, Extra-Billy Smith, who, being a bitter enemy of any sort of a Pacific Railroad, and having been unfortunately named by Speaker Pennington as a member of the Committee, talks more, I might almost say, than all the others put together, and all to no purpose but to distract the attention of the House.

The Senate have to-day had under consideration the Houmas Land Grant, with a view to the hauling of Slidell & Co. over the coals. But you are doubtless aware that John Slidell is a man who always covers up his tracks. My impression is he will fool the Senate as the boy did the bee, by swallowing it. The simple fact is that the Senate is not composed of men who are smart enough to detect old Slidell in any fraud. Probably the annals of legislation furnish no parallel to the peculations from which the pockets of John Slidell have been lined; but, mind you, he is no James Buchanan—he has no Forneys, Walkers, or Schnabels to haunt him. I venture to predict that he will come out of the present trial unscathed, though there will not be a man in the Senate that believes him free of the charges against him.

The telegraph has given you an account of the ratification meeting held here last night. Its success surprised every soul in this city, friend as well as foe. There were between three and five thousand people present, and the utmost good order was preserved throughout. Senator Doolittle's speech, at the opening, was by far the best effort of the occasion. Speaking, as he did, from the Democratic standpoint, his utterances sank deep into the hearts of the Douglasites here, who have of late been bending beneath the iron despotism of slave-code discipline. The short speech of Mr. Grow, urging the homestead policy of the Republican party, was listened to with eager attention by many of the laboring men of this city who are not known as Republicans. It is morally certain that many converts were made to our cause by last night's meeting. The humorous speech of Col. Aldrich, at the close, was one of the richest things of the season here. He said he had known Old Abe in his working days, and he told the crowd they might depend upon it that the men who helped Abe to maul rails in other days—the bone and sinew of the nation—would pull off their coats now and help him to maul Democrats. Upon the whole the meeting was a grand one.

The members who attended the ratification meeting in Philadelphia report it an enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Campbell says that he has seen every great political gathering in Philadelphia since 1840, and that there never has been one equal in enthusiasm to this. I suppose you consider that you PRESS AND TRIBUNE folks are enthusiastic in favor of Old Abe. Well, now, let me assure you that there was not a better feeling in your sanctum on the 18th instant, individually and collectively, than there has been yesterday and to-day among the twenty-two opposition members from Pennsylvania. I notice an intimation in the N. Y. *Tribune* that Edward Joy Morris is halting, which is incorrect. David Davis of Bloomington is not more certain to go for Abe Lincoln than Edward Joy Morris. Please tell the Lincoln boys out on the prairies, to give nine cheers for the Pennsylvania Opposition members in Congress.

Charles Sumner will speak on Monday next on the Kansas question, provided it is not put off between this and that time. The effort is looked for with great interest here. However great the prejudice against Mr. Sumner, his great pre-eminence, as a scholar and an orator, over all other men in Congress, make him a man of mark—a man to draw a crowd, for eloquence is by no means as much of a drug in the market here as one might suppose. It is only a very few men in the Senate—half a dozen at most—who can fill the galleries, and not that number in the House.

The opinion seems to be entertained in some quarters that the Tariff bill will pass the Senate and the Kansas bill be defeated. I am advised to the opposite of this—that Kansas stands a much better chance than the Tariff. Mr. Hunter—who, after all, on all practical issues, is *the* man of the Democratic side of the Senate—is dead set against any sort of a protective Tariff, and will employ against it all those parliamentary tactics which are so effective in his hands, and which he can bring to bear in such a quiet, undemonstrative manner. They say there is not an unwillingness even in the White House, now that Douglas is out of the way, to let Kansas come in.

The talk about Seymour doesn't go off very well here so far, a great stumbling block in the way being John Cochrane, who, though hiving with the softs, prefers Dickinson, but Guthrie or Breckinridge to either—knowing full well that either of the latter would run better in New York than either of the former. I think it is very safe to set down both Seymour and Dickinson, at present, as fancy stock.

The Japanese are getting to be slightly a nuisance—that is the *plebeans* among them. The untitled sixty daily spread themselves promiscuously over the city, and wherever you find one of them you find a gaping crowd surrounding him. Walking up Pennsylvania Avenue to-day, I saw the sidewalk blocked up by such crowds three or four times between the National Hotel and Willard's. But the shopkeepers don't consider them a nuisance by any means. You can probably imagine how these poor (or rather rich) guests are being swindled. That little pile of eighty thousand dollars will be materially diminished by the time they get to "Ni-Yark." WALDO.

It is curious to observe with what uniformity of effect the Chicago nominations have been received throughout the country. The following extract from a letter in the Newark *Advertiser*, from Burlington, N. J. (formerly one of "the doubtful States"), is quite similar to the tenor of hundreds of others daily appearing in the Republican press:

"The Opposition voters, of all shades of opinion, not only here but throughout the country, have coalesced unanimously in support of the Chicago ticket. You know that Burlington turns out terrific majorities for the true faith. The faith has been strengthened by Lincoln's nomination, and you may look for an overwhelming vote from us in November. I do not know a single Fillmore American who repudiates Chicago. We have fixed up a fine wigwam at the depot, and are in better spirits than the Locofocos. [illegible] for Mr. Seward. According to them he is the wisest, best, [illegible] man in the Union. But [illegible] will be no [illegible]."

☞ The friends of Douglas have [illegible] comfort themselves—although he [illegible] nearer to the ground than Old Abe, it will be long enough before he gets to the White House.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Palestine and Glasgow at New York, we have the details of the foreign news reported briefly by telegraph:

GARIBALDI AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

An extract from a private letter written by Garibaldi makes the following statement:

"I was on the point of making the King acquainted with my project. He himself admitted to me, with the admirable frankness which distinguishes him, that in order to attain unity Italy required to be freed from the trammels (*sic*) of [illegible] diplomacy. I did not go farther for the moment. I did mean to tell him all about it a few days before my departure, but I must have gone to Bologna to see him, and I really had not the time. Besides, I thought it more prudent on the whole to keep the secret from him. He would have prevented me from going forward, and I could not have resisted any order from any such unique and perfect king (*unico e perfetto*). I could not think without transport upon the fact that the Sicilians had been waiting for us for a month, and I overruled every other consideration to fly to their succor."

THE "TIMES" ON GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

The London *Times* of the 18th says:

"A man like Garibaldi is sure to do something worthy of note; if not successful, he will at least be heroic; if he does not subvert, he will shake a throne; if, the Sicilians do not remember him as a deliverer, they will cherish his memory as a martyr. He will neither sneak out of his enterprise, like a Spanish Bourbon, nor will he carry it on in a manner to insure the distraction of himself and his followers like John Brown. He may fail, but he will be a terror to the heart of the worst government in Europe; he will have lighted a candle in the south of Italy which will never be put out, and, though he may not live to see the day, yet the liberation of the whole peninsula from that thraldom which the North has already thrown off will be principally his work.

"When every hour may bring strange and important intelligence, it is perhaps useless to indulge in speculation. But, according to what we have already learnt, Sicily is by this time in a flame, and not only the island, but also Calabria and the Abruzzi. The course of events has been pretty much as follows: On the night of the 5th inst. the expedition set out from Genoa, Garibaldi having seized two steamers belonging to private company. The force amounted, it is said, to 2,000 men, and after making, it would seem, somewhat of a detour to avoid the Neapolitan cruisers, it reached the coast of Sicily, and landed at Marsala on the 11th, pushing on to Calata, Fimi, and Alcamo, where the insurgents are now concentrated. The reports connected with the landing are very contradictory. An official despatch from Rome, dated May 14, says that two Neapolitan frigates have sunk the steamer Lombardo and captured the Piedmonte; while from Turin it is reported, under date of the 16th, that the Piedmonte had not been captured. It seems likely, however, that these two steamers must have fallen into the hands of the Royalists, and, indeed, it is probable that Garibaldi will look with unconcern on any such event. He, of course, merely used them to get to the island; the notion of sending them back for reinforcements is absurd. Garibaldi and his two thousand men will be merely the nucleus round which the insurrectionary levy of the island is to be gathered; he must have made up his mind to depend wholly on native assistance, and to conquer the Bourbons by the aid of their own subjects, and perhaps their own soldiers. What concerns us more is the course of events in the island itself, and here the General seems to be doing as well as can be expected.

"From all sides we learn that the effect of the expedition in Southern Italy has been most remarkable. Calabria is in a ferment, and the *Patrie* says that an insurrection in Calabria and another in the Abruzzi are spoken of as having commenced. Into the probabilities of such a movement we cannot enter. If, however, these provinces do attempt to shake off the royal yoke, the assistance to the Sicilians will be great indeed. But the most important question is the behavior of the Neapolitan troops. The cause of the King depends on their fidelity; yet they are Italians, and we know what Italian soldiers did in Florence and Modena. It may well be that the army is not unwilling to fraternize with the most eminent Italian soldier of the age, one who has recently borne a great part in delivering his country from a foreign yoke, and who is even now in the service of the most patriotic of Italian kings."

A PLOT AGAINST VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Sardinian Government is about to take an unusually severe step, but not, it seems, without good reasons. A few days before King Victor Emanuel went to Piacenza, one of the priests, who acts as a director of the college, said to one of the pupils, known to be of an enthusiastic turn of mind, "If you were a good Christian you would shoot the King, who is excommunicated." Of course, the students obtained a holiday during the King's visit, and the youth who had received the ghostly counsel above-mentioned, was candid enough to mention it at home. His father became furious, and refused to send his son back to college, but he imprudently gave the priests both time and opportunity for preparing some sort of justification. In the meantime the affair got wind, and as it was not an isolated case, the citizens looked upon it in a very grave light; the Government reflected upon the best means for turning these hatchers of treason out of their nests, and the people threatened to make short work of it. At a Cabinet Council held on the 11th instant, it was decided that the college should be closed forthwith, and the priests who inculcate regicide are to be placed under the surveillance of the police.

TRIAL OF A PRIEST FOR THIRTY-THREE CASES OF SEDUCTION.

[From the London Morning Post.]

The Criminal Court of Turin has lately been occupied with the hearing of a case which has spread consternation and shame through many of the most respectably connected families in the Sardinian capital. The trial which has excited such a sensation in Turin was that of Don Gurlino, attached, in the capacity of second curate, first to the church of San Carlo, [illegible] to that of the Carmelite order. Amongst his [illegible] professional duties were, of course, those connected with the confessional, and these duties he violated in a manner so foul and so atrocious that no less than thirty-three young girls would appear to have fallen victims to his systematic and scientific profligacy. Not more than forty years of age, possessing a singularly handsome face and figure, Don Gurlino, combined with the natural influence wielded over the mind of the youthful penitent by a spiritual guide, the influence, not less natural, of his own personal attractions.

The wretch was, it appears, in the habit of accompanying his oral temptations with the appliances and means of obscene books and lascivious prints, to heighten and accelerate their effect. Working on the passions by a graduated scale of literary and pictorial excitement, the curate of St. Charles and the Carmelites could seize for his infernal ends the exact moment when the unsuspecting confidence of girlhood prepared for him an easy prey.

Don Gurlino was at last detected by the very means which he had employed. The relations of a young creature, one of his latest victims, found in her possession an obscene print, and insisted on her telling them from whom she had procured it. The girl refused for some time, but yielding to their menaces, stammered forth the name of her priest and confessor. She added that not she alone, but likewise several of her young friends, had received from Don Gurlino immoral books and prints, and debauched by his arts, had yielded up their honor to their spiritual adviser. The relations at once communicated the facts to and deposited the print with the district police magistrate, who lost no time in communicating with the higher law authorities, and these latter at once instituted criminal proceedings against the priest. Although the trial was conducted with closed doors, enough of the evidence transpired to fill all Turin with horror and indignation. The guilty acts of the criminal appear to have extended over a term of several years. The full extent of his debaucheries during all that period, cannot of course be ascertained. One fact, however, is beyond all doubt—that on the trial itself thirty-three young girls bore testimony to the adoption towards themselves of the wicked arts of seduction with which the criminal stood charged.

On this overwhelming mass of evidence Don Gurlino was found guilty, and sentenced by the criminal court of Turin to seven years solitary confinement. The term of the sentence will probably be abridged by natural causes. Shame if not remorse, has already worked such fearful ravages on the prisoner that on the last day of the trial he was hardly any longer recognisable.

Betrayal and Elopement.

A painful case of connubial infidelity and elopement was revealed in Cairo, Ills., a few days since, which is thus related in the papers of that town:

The wronged gentleman, who is well known upon the river, and generally esteemed for his fine qualities and business ability, arrived from New Orleans a short time since, in company with his wife, to whom he had been married about eight years, and to whom he was strongly attached. On his arrival he found employment in a forwarding house, and boarded with his wife at the St. Charles Hotel.

The steamboat which brought them up brought also another man, a steamboat runner in New Orleans, with his wife. This latter had formed the acquaintance of our friend in New Orleans, and took advantage of his kindness and friendship to seduce the affections of his wife, with whom he had lived lovingly and without any disagreement for many years. Having established a criminal intimacy with the erring spouse, he took his wife to St. Louis, where he left her, and returned to Cairo last week, stopping at the St. Charles.

While here he prevailed upon the misguided woman to forsake the tried love of years and to abandon her confiding husband, as he had abandoned his trusting wife, and fly with him to the South. On Saturday morning she departed with her guilty paramour, taking the B. P. Cheney and the cars for the South. Of course the state of mind of the deserted husband was by no means enviable, and his thought were distracting, but he immediately decided to pursue the pair and to take summary vengeance on the destroyer of his peace. Taking the same route which they had pursued, he overtook them at the town of Jackson, Tenn., where they had stopped to spend the night. Entering their room at early hour in the morning, he found them occupying the same bed. Exasperated at the sight, he immediately drew his pistol and fired upon the man, the shot striking him in the hand. The other clinched with him but broke his hold, jumped out of the window, in his night clothes only, and ran as he probably never ran before. He was overtaken, however, and when the citizens of Jackson learned the circumstances, they desired the injured husband to take whatever vengeance upon him he pleased. But our friend suffered him to escape desiring to "do no murder," and rested content with having exposed and frightened him nearly to death. The woman who had so grossly injured him he brought up to Columbus, intending to send her to her friends.

DEFINITION OF A TORY.—Some gentlemen were dining together at a house in New York, and in the course of the conversation one of the company frequently used the word Tory; the gentleman at whose house they dined, asked him, "Pray Mr. ——, what is a Tory?" He replied: "A Tory is a thing whose head is in England and its body in America, and its neck ought to be stretched."

The Pony Express Cut off by the Indians.

Our worst fears have been realized—the California Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 18th inst., and was due in this city on Tuesday morning, was intercepted by Indians between Salt Lake City and Carson Valley, riders chased, and bags containing news, summaries and letters lost. We do not think that any one who read our article on this subject several days ago, expected anything different. The fact was patent, that the express messengers were without protection on the principal portion of their journey, and the well known boldness of the Indians on the route, together with the killing of one rider before announced, would naturally lead to the perpetration of further outrages. The enterprise will not, we imagine, be given up because of these disasters, but continued efforts will be made to keep up the communication.

It must, however, be apparent to everybody that whatever advantage is gained by quick communication between distant points can be supplied by the running of this Express, and the same reasons which impel us to push forward a telegraph to the Pacific, apply to the present enterprise, and although it does not directly benefit St. Louis, still, as the means of drawing a route into notice which is deemed superior to that which bends so far to the southward to gratify Texas speculators—it is important that we should encourage it. If the New York merchant can hear from China in fifty-seven days, as has already been done by using the Pony Express and telegraph, it will naturally attract attention to the route, and do much to concentrate public opinion in favor of relying entirely on the overland route for communication with the Pacific, and hasten the day of a Pacific railroad. In this view it is certainly important that the Pony Express should be protected at all hazards, and this protection should be insisted upon by all friends of a direct route. The Express runs upon the principal trail to California, and if the Indians are permitted to chase and kill off the messengers of the Pony Express, their next step will be to attack emigrants. Emboldened by their success in stealing the horses and destroying the lives of one or two riders, their passions will soon be aroused to a ruthless massacre of all who come within their reach.

At this the Administration virtually winks by allowing its army to remain in Utah. The danger may be as imminent as that which beset Leonidas of old, but the War Department has as yet failed to protect either emigrants or express. Congress is now in session, and should call for information on this point. If there is no provision for scattering troops along the route, then the professions of the Administration are again all a lie and a cheat, and if there is such provision something ought to be known of the reason why the Pony Express has been cut off. As long as the public Treasury is not called upon to pay anything for the support of an enterprise that is of more service to California than all its Ocean mail contracts combined, it is only fair that the protection which is due to every traveler and emigrant upon the plains, should be especially accorded to this. There is no event in the development of Overland Mail communication between the Mississippi and the Pacific, that caused half the gratification to the people of California, as the success of the Pony Express, and we much mistake their temper if they permit these outrages by the Indians to interfere with their pet enterprise, and to go unpunished by the Federal Government, without demanding redress in a tone that will alarm the Democratic officials in Washington, even if it does not awaken their sympathies.—*Missouri Democrat.*

A Japanese Dispatch.

The following letter, *supposed* to have been written by a member of the Japanese Embassy to a friend in Japan, is nearly as good as "Dickens' Notes for General Circulation," as regards the style in which it touches us on the raw:

From the Sacred City of Washington.

MOST ESTEEMED HAKODADI:—We have been invited to visit the next in order the great city of Phi-la-del-phia or "the place consecrated to fraternal affection," the capital of the province which is the birth place of the American Tycoon. Our reception, we are informed, will be attended with the august ceremonies that the city ever offers to its most distinguished guests. The Councilmen after examining our credentials, have decided to place us on a footing with "the most favored" foreign fire companies.

All the military of the Province, ordinarily engaged in other avocations, will be in arms. This will enable us to report from our own observations, upon the extent of the military power of this vast country. Do not fear that this large display will induce us to act otherwise than becomes the dignity of the nation; for although we have in our whole Empire but 48,000 soldiers, they are fully equal to maintain our security, armed with two swords and entire devotion. There will also be a great exhibition of "squirts" upon our arrival. These, it seems, are generally prominent on all such occasions, and have quite a notoriety here.

The details of our reception by the American Tycoon you have in my former letter. He is called, not Tycoon, but "President," sometimes, however, by a strange analogy of language, "old coon." I at first thought this an attempt to pronounce our Japanese phrase, but am assured that it is strictly idiomatic, and implies astuteness and age. It certainly seemed applicable to the head of the nation who received us.

We find it very difficult to comply with the demands of our sovereign, forbidding us to touch the women of this country. Not from any disposition on our part to disobey, but from their desire to seize us by our hands. They are apparently allowed here the greatest freedom, but it is only in appearance. Every woman, married or single, is fastened in a cage of bamboo or flexible steel, extending from the waist to the feet. This seems to be so arranged as to give them no uneasiness, but they are very much ashamed of it, and conceal it under so many coverings that it renders their appearance very ludicrous. They are unrestricted as to the upper part of their persons, which they are permitted to expose as much as they wish. This they seem to avail themselves of, and on all occasions of high ceremony, wear very low [illegible] their ears and suspend from them ornaments of gold and silver. They also paint and powder themselves, and after greasing their hair, twist it into fantastic shapes and fasten it up with long pins and combs. Some of them would be fine looking if they did not disfigure themselves by the hideous and vulgar custom of wearing eyebrows and keeping their teeth white. Be assured, therefore, that we are in no danger of being captivated by their appearance; we feel nothing but regret that the barbarous and absurd customs of man should thus destroy the charms which cultivation and refinement would so much improve.

Nothing strikes us so much as the want of respect these barbarians show even to their highest dignitaries; they never hesitate to spit before them, and it requires considerable activity to prevent being spat upon at all times. The custom of wearing one sword, it seems, originated from this cause, as it enables you to avoid with greater facility the saliva of your neighbor. Chewing tobacco is much prized, it seems, from the the saliva it produces, which is preserved when possible, in handsome vases of porcelain, and placed in prominent positions. None of the inhabitants do reverence by crawling on their bellies, except after the election of a new Tycoon, when those in search of office come to the central city and perform the ceremony. Those who are fortunate enough to meet with honor from the Tycoon seldom walk uprightly during their whole term of office. The unfortunate applicants become at once censors or spies upon the others, and their silence has to be bought at a high price.

All public servants have their price, which rises or falls according to the necessities of the Tycoon. But I shall reserve my reflections on political topics till I have another opportunity to address you. Until then, rest in peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Orleans must be a pleasant abiding place in warm weather. Last week one Thomas Toby jumped from the third story of a house and was seriously injured. The only reason he could assign for the act was that the musquitoes frenzied him so that he threw his bedding out of the window and followed it up.

COMBINATION OF RUBBER INTEREST.—It is stated that a combination of the hostile rubber interests of Day and Goodyear is about to take place. A company or association, with a large sum of money, will buy out all the interests and manufacture the various phases of rubber goods throughout the United States. It will probably be one of the largest operations in the world. What will the lawyers do then?

A THOROUGH BREAD KNIGHT.—The King of Sardinia has knighted the patriotic baker, Giuseppe Bolli. No doubt the worthy knight of the oven will prove himself a doughty champion; his acheivements will be recorded in the rolls of fame, and he will be acknowledged as the flour of chivalry.

—A Lowell correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes: "The greatest activity prevails in all our mills. Preparations are making to start two hundred thousand more spindles in other parts of New England; but I hear of no such preparations here. At the rate at which manufactures are now progressing, it will not require more than a year to create a rise in the price of cotton, a glut in the market and a general reaction."

A MAN DIES ON HIS FEET.—The Louisville *Democrat* says:

On Saturday night the nurse at the City Hospital discovered a negro man, belonging to Mr. George Hess, standing in an upright and easy position, at the grate of one of the windows. His hand was resting lightly upon the bars of the grate. The position was easy and natural, but upon approaching him he was found to be dead, and already cold. This is a most remarkable circumstance. He must have died in his tracks, and have been dead several hours before his discovery, or the fact of his being dead was discovered. The man was a servant at the Hospital.

—A new born infant was left on a doorstep in Buffalo, on Friday evening last. The child was taken to the overseer of the poor, and baptized by the name of "Hamlin A. Lincoln."

—A brother and sister, together with their father and mother, are awaiting their trial at Laon, France, as being involved in a case of incestuous intercourse and infanticide. The two former, aided and abetted by their parents, had strangled at birth five infants, the offspring of their illicit intercourse, leaving but one little girl alive, who became the cause of their arrest.

—The Lynn strikers have resumed work at greatly increased wages, many of them realizing an advance of 100 per cent.

—The Atlantic Cable on this side has been taken up for fifty miles, and defects found just where the instruments indicated them. Who shall now say, we cannot weigh the lightning? Job said it could be done, but it was always doubted.

PRAY FOR RAIN.—Our exchanges state that the officiating ministers of the several denominations, at various places in Western Missouri, have appointed days to be observed by fasting and holding prayer meetings, to ask the Giver of all good to favor us with copious rain. In view of the alarming drought and the flattering prospect for the [illegible], would it not be well for our ministers to follow the example set by our neighbors? The Good Book teaches us that "the prayers of the righteous availeth much;" then why not appoint a day for all the Christian people to meet together and join in supplicating the Throne of Grace to send us rain? If we ever needed the interposition of Divine Providence, now is the time.—*Harrisonville (Mo.) Democrat.*

POLITICAL.

SPICY.—The following passage-at-arms has taken place between the Petersburg (Va.) *Press* (Dem.) and *Intelligencer* (K. N.):

"Democracy survives!"—*Press.*

"So does the devil."—*Intelligencer.*

"And as both are now fairly in the field for the next campaign, 'choose ye whom ye will serve.'"—*Press.*

"'Of two evils choose ye the least.' We'll take the devil."—*Intelligencer.*

☞ The Richmond *Whig*, which sees "nigger" in everything has made the discovery that the word *Ham* occurs in the names of both the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency—Ham being the progenitor of the black race. The *Whig* is informed that *ham* is only another name for bacon, and that the Republicans simply mean to save it.

☞ The Augusta (Ga.) *Dispatch* says mildly that "the candidate of the Black Republican party for the Presidency is a recreant son of the South—a traitor to the mother that bore him—having been born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809, and is, therefore, 51 years old. He was a plow-boy, but emigrated to Illinois at the age of 21, where he became captain of a company of volunteers against the Indians, and, *unfortunately for the country, escaped the tomahawk and scalping-knife.*"

PROPER PRONUNCIATION OF LINCOLN.—The nomination of Abraham Lincoln, as the Republican candidate for President, has raised the question to its proper pronunciation—many contending that it should be pronounced according to its literal orthography—*Lincollen*. All the best authorities, however, agree in pronouncing it as they do out West—*Linken*. Below we give three leading authorities on the subject:

Link-on—Lippencott's Gazetteer.
Link-un—Webster's Unabridged.
Ling-kun—Worcester's New Dictionary.

In Illinois, where everybody claims the privilege of familiarity with "Old Abe," they have somewhat improved on the above, and speak of the distinguished Sucker as "*Old Abe Linken.*"

FAITH AND WORKS.—An ardent young Republican rushed into the *Herald* office in Cleveland last Monday, and handed Benedict a manuscript which read thus:

Two things are necessary to salvation, viz.: *Faith* and *Works*. In Abraham we have faith, and in Hannibal, works. The country is saved.

The young man fainted.

The Detroit *Advertiser* gives the first joke of the campaign in that section. A Republican was hailed by a Douglas man, on the receipt of the news of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, with the question:

"Hillo! what do you think *now*?"

"Think? what do I think?" was the ready reply. "I think you had better embrace the only opportunity *you'll* ever have of getting into '*Abraham's bosom*,' and join the Republicans at once."

Hard Times in Canada.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Advertiser* draws the following strong picture of Canadian affairs:

The political prospects of Canada never looked worse than they do now. The Canadians are cursed with the most venal and corrupt administration that ever was known in the annals of the country. Their sole object seems to be plundering the public chest and keeping themselves in favor by buying the support of the French members from Lower Canada at most ruinous prices. These French, have always been bitterly hostile to the more progressive Anglo Saxon population of the Western frontiers of the province, and are the great obstruction to the proper development of the resources of Western Canada, by their factious opposition in Parliament, to every useful measure yet introduced. They killed the Homestead bill in the last session and with it died the last hope of retrieving the country from being utterly ruined and deserted.

So heavy is the taxation here that all who are not tied down by having unsaleable landed estate are migrating to the States. The population of Hamilton alone has fallen off 10,000 in a few years, and the numerous foundries and manufactories erected a few years since are now closed and left to rot. The injudicious policy of allowing the municipality to borrow money for local improvements has resulted disastrously for them, and when the money borrowed has to be paid, at the maturity of their debentures, they cannot be paid; the interest alone is all they can pay, and that with difficulty. Hamilton with a population of 20,000 owes two millions of dollars, on which interest to the amount of $132,000 has to be paid. As a consequence taxation has become so high that property in the city is unsaleable, and houses are offered to let for the taxes alone.

A LUMP OF GOLD.—A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty eight dollars; a cubic yard, six millions eight hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The quantity of gold now in existence is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which, welded into one mass, could be contained in a cube of twenty three feet. The relative value of gold to silver, in the days of the patriarch Abraham, was one to eight; at the period B. C. 100 it was one to twelve; B. C. 500 it was one to thirteen; at the commencement of the Christian Era it was one to nine; A. D. 500 it was one to eighteen; A. D. 1100 it was one to eight; A. D. 1400 it was one to eleven; A. D. 1614 it was one to thirteen; A. D. 1800, it was one to fifteen and a half, which ratio, with slight variation, it has maintained to the present day.

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NO. 46 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 46
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,
In all the States without exception.
☞ After the 10th of June we shall be found in the magnificent store, No. 33 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
ap9-ly-c158 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
AT RETAIL
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 and 137 Lake Street,
(UP STAIRS.)
HOLLISTER & WILKINS
Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North-West, of
Medallion, Three-Ply,
Wilton, Ingrain,
Velvet, Body Brussels,
Tapestry, Tapestry Ingrain,
Brussels, Stair,
and other
CARPETINGS!
RUGS, MATS,
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS.
SHEETINGS, TOWELS,
PILLOW CASINGS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, QUILTS,
MATTRESSES, BLANKETS,
LOUNGES, PILLOWS,
And every description of
HOUSE FURNISHING
AND
UPHOLSTERING GOODS.
Prime Live Geese Feathers,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.
ap16c53 3m

177 - RANDOLPH ST. - 177
THIRD STORE EAST OF BRIGGS HOUSE
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and well selected stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Hotel and Boarding House keepers and others.
JOHN BANKS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-1y No. 177 Randolph Street.

THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street,
(Cor. of Franklin.)
Having disposed of his old stock at 151 Lake street, has moved to
225 Lake Street, Cor. of Franklin,
Where he offers for sale a new and complete assortment of Housekeeping Goods, consisting in part of
WINSHIP'S
Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
The best thing of the kind ever manufactured, to which the attention of every housekeeper is respectfully invited. Ice Boxes, Water Coolers with Filters attached or without.
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERS.
An excellent and sure article for clearing and purifying River, or Lake Water. Also, a smaller and cheaper one for offices, &c.
Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezer,
WEATHER STRIPS for keeping the dust and cold from coming through loose doors and rattling windows.
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE GENERALLY.
Plain Tin Ware
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Will furnish Lumbermen for the Pineries, Steamboats and Canal Boats with Pumps, Bow Lights, Horns, &c. &c. Orders solicited.
"Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, Chamberlain's Atmospheric ditto. Roofing, &c., well done to order.
Japanned Ware, Tea Canisters, Counter Scales, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c., &c., &c.
Plainly or Extra Finished Old Ware made New by Re-Japanning.
Stoves, Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Heaters, Ventilators, Registers and Kitchen Utensils.
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, etc., at retail.
Plumbing, Copper, Sheet Iron, Tin Work and Japanning done to order.
Thomas George,
225 LAKE-ST., COR. FRANKLIN.
my1c232-3m

NEW STORE.—NEW GOODS
WARNER & RUST,
Wholesale dealers in
Wooden and Willow Ware, Brushes and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls,
And Goods generally kept in the line. For particulars inquire at
No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.
E. W. WARNER. [ap18 1y] [illegible]

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1860.
With Stamped Iron Covers and [illegible]
The Only Freezer Known, which is Constructed on True Scientific Principles!
The Cheapest, Best, and Most Economical, requiring less Ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operation. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 - - State Street - - 47
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

M O V A L.

REMOVAL!

REMOVAL!

REMOVAL!

& Summer Trade

WOOD & CO.

LING GOODS!

ED JACONETS,

and English Bareges,

TH RAGLANS,

LAS AND SHAWLS

st Possible Prices.

R. WOOD & CO.,

Lake Street...152

ELL & WYANT,

FURNISHING GOODS,

en Hill Shirts

HENDERSON & CO.

ts and Shoes,

Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,

ETS! CARPETS!

T CARPET HALL,

and 137 Lake Street,

(UP STAIRS.)

ISTER & WILKINS

RPETINGS!

RTAIN GOODS,

SHADES, & TRIMMINGS.

SE FURNISHING

Live Geese Feathers.

LLISTER & WILKINS,

RANDOLPH ST. - 177

OODS AT REDUCED RATES.

OUSEKEEPING GOODS.

OMAS GEORGE,

35 Lake Street,

Ventilating Refrigerator,

's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezer,

Plain Tin Ware

Thomas George,

STORE.—NEW GOODS,

WARNER & RUST,

SSER'S FIVE MINUTE

Ice Cream Freezer,

VAN SCHAACK'S,

Special Notices.

Health and Long Life.—Many [illegible] STOMACH BITTERS. [illegible]

Morals, vs. Brandreth's Pills.—[illegible] D. BRANDRETH, M. D. [illegible]

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, [illegible] Principal Depot 512 Broadway, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and [illegible] PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, [illegible] As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies and convalescent Invalids, and all weakly people, they [illegible] Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. [illegible] GREELEY, Proprietor, [illegible] Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. [illegible] LANDON, Agent.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Cheney [illegible] has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these artistic productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Dyspepsia.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease; in fact it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous, and are of the nature of almost all other complaints combined. From this fact arises the very many cases where the disease is mistaken for some other, and so improperly treated. The first symptoms—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, etc., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease, and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is to cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the "Mountain Herb Pills," and you can bid defiance to Dyspepsia. [illegible] Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—

By Squire Jones.

[illegible] all the Children well;

Thought that worms would kill 'em, thought so for a spell.

[illegible] so afterwards, when I up and tried

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge, 'twas the worms that died!

Put up in Bottles, price 25 dimes. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga Water;" which many persons suppose to be the real water of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have all our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our [illegible] Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

Dr. McClintock's Cough and Cold Mixture consists of a variety of vegetable specifics for pulmonary irritation, combined in one infallible antidote, by a physician acknowledged, by his professional brethren, to have "no superior." It dissipates immediately the most distressing symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat, and removes it entirely in an incredibly short time. Price 25c. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.—Prepared exclusively from vegetable substances, containing no narcotic, and acting upon the pulmonary organs as a soothing, anti-inflammatory, and yet invigorating agent, this preparation is the only uniform, certain and safe specific for acute and chronic Asthma and whooping cough. Price 50 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.

For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent, L. FUNKE, JR., No. 91 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

[illegible] St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in [illegible] which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of [illegible] Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. [illegible] I used it about twice a week [illegible] I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. [illegible] A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

H. KNAPP, M. D., FORMERLY OF NEW YORK, [illegible] He cures Chronic Cases of Disease [illegible] All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, [illegible] Consumption, [illegible] Diseases of Children, &c. [illegible]

CANCERS, [illegible] Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. OFFICE 173 SO. CLARK STREET, Cor. Clark and Monroe sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. Wm. [illegible] STANTON, formerly of Albany, N. Y., late of [illegible] has located in Chicago, [illegible] Office South West corner Randolph and State Streets. Particular attention given to the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES. [illegible] Prof. A. Curtis, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; [illegible] New York; W. [illegible] M. D., [illegible] W. Hill, Buffalo, New York.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. Cash Capital $150,000. [illegible] LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE [illegible] Apply to HAVEN & [illegible]

H. STONE, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Octave Rosewood Pianos for $175 cash. [illegible]

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

Business Cards.

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN, DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, **And County Constable,** Office, No. 19 South Clark street, (up stairs,) CHICAGO, ILL. Collections promptly attended to.

S. K. DOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office No. 1, Methodist Block, Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.

MELVILLE W. FULLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, No. 1 Methodist Block, Southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

STARK & ISHAM, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 4—50 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. JAS. L. STARK, JR. ... EDW. S. ISHAM.

STILES & DEAN, COUNSELORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. S. & D. will attend to all business pertaining to their profession in the several Courts of the City and County. [illegible] W. Smith Dean.

MAXWELL & DART, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, No. 50 Exchange Place, NEW YORK. [illegible]

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 168 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. KELLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, Office No. 46 Clark street, Room No. 1, (up-stairs.) Chicago, Illinois.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 75 Chestnut, North Side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross. FREDERICK SPIES. CARVIN C. BURT.

Money and Exchange

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, AT THE Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., NO. 63 CLARK STREET. Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe. The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal points in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 [illegible] and upwards. [illegible] CLEGHORN, LOCKIE & CO., British Consulate, Custom House Building, 38 S. Lasalle st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO **ERNST PRUSSING,** DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public, NO. 6 ... LARMON BLOCK ... NO. 6 N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, by telegraph orders. EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, expires this day by its limitation, and by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson. JOHN B. WRIGHT, JOHNATHAN GILLETT, LEVI RAWSON. New York, March 31, 1860.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business as successors of Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front street. JOHN B. WRIGHT, LEVI RAWSON. New York, March 31, 1860.

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS. Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES. CHAS. A. EATON, Agent, [SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.] SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 86 Lake st.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, 1 ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... 1 Post Office Box 3689. J. C. FULLER ... WM. ALBAUGH.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 99 Washington street.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF **JONES & WHITE,** (S. R. BINGHAM, MANAGER,) 102 . . Randolph Street . . 102. Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled PORCELAIN TEETH, (awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

HAIR NETTS, ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, TRAVELING BASKETS, Hosiery of all Kinds, Knitting Cotton and Cotton Warp, Chenile Canvass, &c. Serpentine Braids and Crochet, and Small Wares, AT SUTTON & BARKETT'S, (Late R. Dunk.) 41 ... LASALLE STREET ... 41. Opp. Hoffmann & Gelpcke's Bank.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received. Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store, No. 230 Lake Street. C. C. WALLIN & SON.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, and the Prairie Road running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells street through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 46 Clark street.

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, 75 ... SOUTH CLARK STREET ... 75. Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. The undersigned has now opened his new store at No. 205 State Street, Where he sells and repairs all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and warrants them. Sign of The Self-Moving Window Clock. ADOLPH CANDLER, 205 State St.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, SOLD BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse, 36 ... WASHINGTON STREET ... 36. CHICAGO. The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities [illegible] Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to purchase. D. L. HODGE, Treasurer.

TALLOW AND CANDLES.— No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Would solicit a call from buyers. J. C. MITCHELL, Corner State st. and Archer Road.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

SONG TO KATE.

Oh, dost thou remember those sweet summer hours
We so pleasantly spent 'neath the Egandale bowers,
Culling forget-me-nots, and other wild flowers,
All heedless of fleeting time—heedless of hours?
Oh, could I forever thus feed my heart's flame,
And dwell on thy loveliness, toujours le meme.

As gathers the night when the sun seeks the sea,
So darkens my spirit when parted from thee;
Thus folds up the daisy in silence alone
To weep 'mid the dews when the day-god is gone;
And here on the Lake then I whisper thy name,
Or sigh to the summer wind, toujours le meme.

Toujours le meme, Kate, far in the wild
I see thee before me as last when thou smil'd,
Thy rosy looks beaming affection and love,
As glows the May moon from the azure above;
So spurning at greatness, and grandeur, and fame,
I dream of thee ever, love, toujours le meme.

Chicago, May 30th, 1860.

Suggested by the late Fight for the Championship.

Bruised and bleeding and torn,
With a maimed or broken limb,
With flabby cheeks and wild deep gashed lips,
And eyes black, swollen and dim—
Bruised and bleeding and torn,
Blinded and maddened with pain,
Striving and grappling man to man,
Each like another Cain—
Oh, God! that such brutal strife as this,
Body and soul should stain.

Bruised and weary and worn,
Gasping—with half spent breath,
Again they close whilst the watchers press round,
Betting on life and death,
Betting on life and death!
Men of every degree;
Men! nay brutes in a human form,
Whosoever they be.
Alas! alas! in a civilized land
Such a barbarous sight to see!

Again and again they rush on,
The battle is lost and won—
Oh, Lord! lay not the sin to their charge,
But to those that have urged them on.
On those who have urged them on,
Men of learning and fame,
Men in the church and men in the world,
Men with a titled name—
Men to whom Thou hast given much,
On them be the shame and blame.

Say can true courage be taught
To the Christian heathen at home,
By feasting their ignoble natures on sights
That were worthy of heathen Rome?
Honor to whom honor's due,
Glory and praise to the brave,
Honor to him who will risk his life
The life of another to save,
But none to him who, for fame or gold,
Would drag down his foe to the grave.

Up, up, ye prelates and peers,
Up, ye Parliament-men,
And pour your scorn on the cant that says
Prize fighting makes us men!
Prize-fighting makes us beasts,
Low and degrading its fruits,
Human feelings and manliness
Tearing up by the roots—
We want a nation of many men,
And not a nation of brutes.

J. G—, England.

The Scriptures—Memorizing Extraordinary.

A gentleman in Massachusetts who had committed to memory large portions of the Bible in his youth, and who wished to induce the Sabbath School scholars in his own State to do the same, made an offer of a ten dollar Bible to the scholar in Massachusetts, old or young, who during the year from April 1, 1859, to April 1, 1860, should commit to memory and faithfully repeat to his or her teacher, superintendent or pastor, the largest portion of the Scriptures; also, a ten dollar Bible to the one who should commit to memory the next largest portion.

The following reports of passages committed have been received, certified by superintendent or pastor:

Mrs. Betsey Conant, who has been residing in Melrose, a lady sixty-eight years of age, has committed to memory the entire Bible, Old and New Testament, reciting each day in the week. This is certified by her daughter, and also by the Superintendent of the Sabbath School, and the lady is entitled to the first Bible.

Harriet Ellen Bullard, of West Medway, has recited 18,209 verses, or nearly two-thirds the entire Bible, and is entitled to the second prize. Charles N. Hoyes, a member of the State Reform School, has committed to memory 18,186 verses, and will receive a beautiful Bible. Lucy M. Goodale of Northbridge Centre "recited perfectly" 15,425 verses, and will receive a beautiful Bible. This girl, according to the certificate, "learned her scripture by rising at 4 o'clock in the morning, and studying before commencing her labors of the day."

Each of the following, by the benevolence of friends, are entitled to and will receive, upon application to Mr. Sargent, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Sunday School Society, 13 Cornhill, a gilt edge clasp Bible:

An Irish servant girl in Westhampton, who has recited	9,715
Ellen M. Adams, West Medway	10,[illegible]
Louisa Temple, West Medway	10,047
Ellen M. Perry, Holyoke	10,130
Emily Croft, Dracut	9,628
Hattie Merriam, Grafton	8,000
George B. Davis, Springfield	7,913
Mary Foster, Quincy	7,850
Willie Ilsley, Georgetown	7,8[illegible]
Zylpha [illegible]	7,754
Charles R. Gardner, Somerset	6,[illegible]
Charlotte Ashley, West Springfield	6,276
John Irwin, Chariton	6,013
Mary Read, Rockville	5,867
Augustine Wilson, Thorndike	5,765
Hattie S. Beal, Cohasset	5,481
Mary R. Berkley, South Braintree	5,365
Angeline Wilson, Palmer	5,165
Anna Nettles, Winchester	4,940
Mary March, Millbury	4,9[illegible]
Lavina Pearce, Paxton	4,7[illegible]
D. L. Hadaway, Chelsea	4,600
Phebe C. Gerrish, Lowell	4,[illegible]
George George, Charlestown	3,729
Mary B. Richardson, Dracut	3,[illegible]
Sarah S. Whittemore, Lynnfield	3,111

It is noticeable that nearly all the competitors are females. Many other certificates were received from those who have committed less than three thousand passages, yet including the whole of the four gospels.

We regard these facts as remarkable instances of the power of application and memory, though we feel constrained to express our doubts of the wisdom and propriety of thus stimulating the young (for most of those who have competed for the prize are probably young) to such inordinate tasks. Many of those who were competitors were probably school children who had their regular daily studies. The strain upon the mind and body resulting from such intense application and so unreasonable an exercise of the memory, must have been seriously injurious in many cases.

A Chinese Feast.

[From the San Francisco Herald.]

Monday night last, Ah Ching, a wealthy Chinese merchant of this city, and for seven years director of the Canton Company's affairs, and now chief of the Board of Administrators, gave a dinner to Judge McAlister, Judge Freelon, Mr. Henry Hentsch, Mr. B. Davidson, Mr. Selim Woodworth, Mr. Frederick Woodworth and Mr. Thomas W. Cary. Mr. Caavalho, the Chinese interpreter, did the honors of the table, Ah Ching occupying a seat next to Judge McAllister. For the information of those of our readers who have never been present at a regular Chinese dinner, we give the following description: The table was laid with figured porcelain, and ornamented along the centre with large porcelain vases containing bananas, oranges and apples, all very fine, and of seperior flavor. Beside each place stood a saucer cantaining the tiniest of cups, and a large porcelain spoon upon each, the latter for soup. The first thing served up was the tiny cup full of a species of Chinese liquor, by way of an appetizer. It had a flavor somewhat resembling orange peel, and was probably an extract from that substance. This was followed by a glass of fine brown Cantegnac claret, which was also absorbed before any eatables were placed upon the board. Then came the soup, composed of chicken's flesh, cut into strips like narrow ribbons, and preserved by drying it in the open air, and isinglass. It was quite palatable. This course was followed by pigeons stewed with delicate green beans, spring onions, and other condiments. Following this came a dish of pigeons, cooked in another style. This was succeeded by Chinese ortolans, or other small birds. The courses followed each other in regular succession, until ten had been gone through with, washed down at short intervals with Cliquot champagne and fine claret. The eleventh course consisted of the framed bird-nests, worth their weight in gold in China. After the bird's nest a dish of shark's fins, a great delicacy with the Chinese, was placed upon the table. It had a rank, musty flavor, by no means palatable to out-side barbarians. Another course of some Chinese preparations, and the last one, consisting of stewed duck, wound up the meats, making fourteen courses in all.

Then came the dessert, consisting of Chinese cake, jellies, and pats of different kinds, all of which were served up at one time. The bread consisted of two kinds, one in small-sized loaves, and looking just like moderate sized, freshly peeled mushrooms. They were exquisitely white and light. The other sort of bread was in loaves of the same shape, but about four times larger. On being broken open a thin plastic covering made of flour peeled off and revealed the light and snowy bread baked in layers, which detached from each other like separate pan-cakes. Both of these sorts of bread were slightly sweetened.

At half-past nine o'clock, Ah Ching invited his guest to visit the Chinese theatre, the last performance of the season being then given by the company, who were going on a tour through the interior. Private boxes were provided from whence the stage and audience could be distinctly seen. The dress circle was occupied entirely by women and the pit by men. It would be impossible to convey anything like an accurate idea of the performances, but several of the actors exhibited wonderful agility in their combat scenes. At ten o'clock the company separated, highly pleased with their host and his entertainment.

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HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.— JANUARY 1, 1860. [illegible] Total Assets ... [illegible] Total Liabilities ... [illegible] Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, merchandise, mills, [illegible] HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, S. W. Cor. South Water and Clark sts.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus	$[illegible] 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus	$[illegible]
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus	$[illegible]
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus	$174,678 44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus	$[illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE: PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Total Assets	$[illegible]
LIFE INSURANCE: MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J., Total Assets	$[illegible]

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LORILLARD FIRE INS CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$364,405 34
WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$472,404 00
MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$176,322 00
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus	$[illegible]
CONWAY FIRE INS. CO., OF CONWAY, MASS. Capital and Surplus	$255,312 00
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Anno Domini ... 1860

Of American Independence ... 84.

Spring Announcement.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 30 LAKE STREET, Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of Known Brands of Goods, AT A SMALL ADVANCE. OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN," warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close-paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices.

1860. Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, SUMMER STYLES, NOW READY — AT — E. EMERSON'S NO. 85 ... LAKE STREET ... NO. 85 (Under Tremont House.)

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860 MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, [illegible] Goods at the Lowest Market Rates. NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (UP-STAIRS.)

1860 - - - - 1860 WOODEN WARE, Willow Ware, Willows, BROOM MAKER'S STOCK. White, Stewart & White, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brooms,	Churns,
Twines,	Pails,
Cordage,	Matches,
Mats,	Pipes,
Brushes,	Measures,
Tubs,	Bowls,

CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS. And every description of House Furnishing Goods. Which they offer unusually low for cash. WHITE, STEWART & WHITE, 95 .. South Water-St., Chicago .. 95

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **BOOTS & SHOES,** 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a large assortment of those celebrated Custom-Made, [illegible] Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are also Wholesale Agents of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. — ALSO — A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

1860 ... SPRING TRADE ... 1860. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., **DRY GOODS JOBBERS,** 42 & 44 Lake Street. HAVE NOW IN STORE and other goods on the way A Very Large and Complete Stock, Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES At Wholesale, 42 ... LAKE STREET ... 44. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually Large and Carefully Selected Stock, Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HATS, CAPS. STRAW GOODS, Umbrellas and Parasols. 42 & 44 ... Lake Street ... 42 & 44. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Wholesale Dealers. Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufactures, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.) **WHOLESALE GROCERS** AND DEALERS IN **WOODEN WARE,** Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18 ... State Street ... 16 & 18 CHICAGO.

LELAND & MIXER, 122—South Water-st.—122 PREMIUM HAMS! They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand. P. O. BOX 4272. CHICAGO. WARREN LELAND. C. B. A. MIXER.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Machine Belting, RUBBER, LEATHER AND COTTON DUCK; CONDUCTING, STEAM & ENGINE HOSE; FIRE BUCKETS, GASKETS, TUBING, RUBBER & HEMP PACKING, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS AND CLASPS. Rubber Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Of all kinds. Rubber Gloves, Horse and Wagon Covers, Camp Blankets, Carriage and Nursery Cloths, Life Preservers, Piano Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Druggist's Articles, Toys, Combs and every variety of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JOHN B. IDESON & CO., Agents for the Manufacturers, 21 Dearborn street.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, **DRY GOODS JOBBERS.**

1860. —— 1860. HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS, AT WHOLESALE. E. R. KELLOGG & CO., No. 56 Lake Street, CHICAGO. E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. N. BLAKE.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 40 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring Stock of Fine Paper and Bonnet Board Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and thickness.

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS, Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 ... LAKE STREET ... 78

STRAW GOODS FOR JUNE TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's STRAW GOODS, To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY dealers. 72 LAKE STREET. 72

Large Stock bought at reduced prices.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CROCKERY, CHINA, Glass and Silver-Plated Ware. WE HAVE ENLARGED AND IMPROVED OUR MISCELLANEOUS STOCK so as to provide for our increasing trade, and the demand during Convention Week, and invite all buyers that wish to purchase at the Lowest Rates made in Chicago, to call and examine our assortment and get us. **Bowen Brothers,** IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!— PEARSON & DANA, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, No. 40 ... Lake Street ... No. 40 (UP STAIRS.) Having sold out our stock at 134 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing. Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public.

DRY GOODS! J. M. STINE & CO., 37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, (UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and first-class assortment of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, Adapted to the Spring Trade. Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to Cash and Prompt Short Time Buyers. Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with an early call when in the city.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE Silver Plated & Brittania Ware, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 LAKE STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. The Celebrated Copper Toe! Boston, March [illegible], 1860. To Messrs. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Chicago, Ill.: GENTLEMEN—To prevent an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we give no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours, CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 . . Lake Street. . . 60. We own the exclusive right for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES, for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in said goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress. We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labeled with our name. We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us. We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without the tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the advance is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of over two hundred per cent. We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent. paid by all other dealers. We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union which we shall, quality considered, to offer at competing prices with any goods without Tips. We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights. That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. WADSWORTH & WELLS.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 ... Lake Street ... 18. SIGN OF THE SCISSORS, Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER [illegible] BUTLER.

SPRING TRADE—1860. Field, Benedict & Co., NO. 31 & 33 SOUTH WATER STREET, Are now receiving a large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of Black and Colored Broadcloths, all grades, Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vestings, Farmers' and Mechanic's Cassimeres, Cottonades in great variety, Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimeres, Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks, Spanish, Grass, Blouse and Glay Linens, Tweeds, Satinets, [illegible] Also, a general stock of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 125 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Burlap and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Grocers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description, furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.— 171 South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our line. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. CHARLES RUNT Will attend to the CLEANING OF VAULTS, and removing of any offensive matter in all parts of the city. Orders addressed to P. O. Box 4149, will receive prompt attention.

GOOD BUILDING STONE For sale at the Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son, Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the City Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co. on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am prepared to receive [illegible] HIRAM WHEELER.

WOOL TWINES AND BURLAPS.—A large assortment of Wool Bunting Burlaps and Wool Twines, constantly on hand and for sale low by PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 213 South Water st.

200 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible] of the city of Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] WALTER G. LOOMIS, [illegible] Chicago, this [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1860. WALTER G. LOOMIS, Mortgagee. WM. A. PORTER, Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, 1860.—[illegible] President, vs. John C. Dodge and James A. Gillis. [illegible] Now unless you, the said John C. Dodge and James A. Gillis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of August, 1860 [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. W. T. BURGESS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been duly appointed Administratrix [illegible] of Cook County, at the Court House in Chicago, on the third Monday of June next [illegible] SARAH ELIZABETH TRACY, Administratrix. Dated April 18th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] Court House in the City of Chicago on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1860 [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, In Chancery. [illegible] vs. George C. Bates [illegible] Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the mandate of a decree entered in the above entitled cause [illegible] Court House in the City of Chicago [illegible] of Kinzie's Addition to the City of Chicago [illegible] in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Cook, to which said original map or plat reference is hereby made [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, May 21, 1860.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 61 ... RANDOLPH STREET ... 61.

WALL PAPER, LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS at DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, 134 ... South Clark street ... 134.

PAPER HANGINGS.— LATEST SPRING STYLES — AT — 106 ... LAKE STREET ... 106. I am now opening my Spring Goods, New Patterns of Wall Papers, In great variety, which will be sold at LOW PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. E. W. ANDREWS, Lake street—bet. Dearborn and Clark.

Architects and Builders.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. OFFICE—62 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 17 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 48 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) [illegible] He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—[illegible]

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, LEDGER PAPERS, Writing Inks and Fluids, BLANK BOOKS, CARD BOARDS AND CARDS, WRAPPING PAPER, And every description of BOOK BINDER'S STOCK. 122 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following kinds of print: [illegible] BOOK PAPER, [illegible]

D. A. INGERSOLL, BOOK BINDER AND RULER, [illegible]

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER. [illegible] No. 210 [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Cash paid for Rags.

RAILROAD SPIKES. CHANDLER'S [illegible] SPIKES [illegible]

[Continued from First Page.]

out invitations for a dinner party at their house on the following Monday.

And this defendant further says, that on Sunday, January 15th, 1860, nothing of an unpleasant nature transpired between the complainant and herself until about five o'clock P. M., at which time the complainant returned from the Sunday School, of which he was the Superintendent, then held upon the north side of the Chicago River. Soon after the complainant's return from the Sunday School, he inquired of this defendant if she knew that some ladies on the North side, two years before that time, were going to drop her acquaintance on account of her intimacy with the said Stuart; at which inquiry this defendant expressed some surprise and replied thereto in the negative. This defendant then asked who the ladies referred to by the complainant were; but the complainant would give her no information. The complainant then inquired of this defendant in regard to what had transpired between the said Stuart and herself, and she truthfully told him of every thing which she then recollected. Upon that occasion he inquired of her if she had ever been criminal with said Stuart, and she truthfully told him she never had been, and begged of him to know why he could ask her such questions. At that time this defendant was sitting upon the floor at the complainant's feet, and in reply to her inquiry he said to her:

"*Get up! that is no place for you!!*" The complainant then inquired of her why she had received attentions from gentlemen other than himself; and she told him that he had neglected her for years, and under the belief that he disliked her, she had received attentions from the said Boyd and the said Stuart, both of whom had always been very courteous and polite to her,—which attentions she never should have received had the complainant been kind to, and not neglected her. That she was satisfied she had, by receiving such attentions, wronged and injured the complainant, and sincerely regretted that she had done so. The complainant then remarked that if he had not been as kind and attentive to this defendant as he once was, it was because he had been so much engrossed in business. The conversation was then suspended, and nothing further upon the subject was said until the complainant and this defendant were returning from church in the evening of this day, when she remarked to him that she was gratified that she had told him of every thing, as it had relieved her mind of a great burden, and he replied that he was also gratified. That night they occupied the same room and bed, as they had always done before that time. And this defendant then supposed and believed that the complainant was entirely satisfied.

This defendant further says that on Monday, January 16th, 1860, and in the morning of that day, she remarked to the complainant, that she had been so much distressed by what had transpired within the few days then last past, she would prefer to postpone the dinner to be given that day, to some future time, and he assented thereto. Nothing further transpired until the complainant came home to dinner. Upon his return at that time, he went up stairs to this defendant's room very much excited, and said to her that she had not told him of one half of what she had done. He then professed to read to her from a letter that he pretended to have received from said Carlisle Boyd that morning (in reply to the one which this defendant wrote to him two days before); "It was not me, but "another that enticed your wife from the path "of virtue to that of shame and dishonor"—and he then charged this defendant with criminal conduct, not only since, but before their marriage, and applied to her every vile, opprobrious, and insulting name he could think of. He asserted that he had the evidence, and could prove the guilt of this defendant, and that there was no use in denying it, and said he should send her to Albany immediately. This defendant in the most solemn manner, over and over again, and upon her knees, protested that she was innocent, and implored the complainant to believe her, and to tell her what reason he had for making such charges, but in vain. Again and again this defendant supplicated of the complainant to explain why he made such cruel charges against her, and every time as she approached him for that purpose, he threw her from him with the most brutal force and violence. The only information that she could obtain from him, was his repeated assertion that she had been guilty of criminal conduct with David Stuart—mentioning the time when the said Farnam called at the complainant's house, and was refused admittance as aforesaid, as one of the times when she had been so guilty—and his assertions that he had the evidence to prove this defendant's guilt, and that any denial of it would be useless.

This defendant cannot describe or give an adequate idea of the terrible violence and severity of the complainant's manner and language upon that occasion. She was satisfied that some one had reported and falsely represented to the complainant what had transpired, when the said Farnam called at the complainant's house and was refused admittance, as aforesaid, and what had transpired at other times between the said Stuart and this defendant, and so excited and exasperated was the complainant, that this defendant feared immediate expulsion from the house, and the disgrace which would necessarily be attendant thereon. Having these impressions, and with a view to save herself from such impending danger and disgrace, and ultimately to satisfy the complainant that his suspicions were unfounded, this defendant begged of the complainant to send for her uncle, Mr. Corning, and wait until he came, when she hoped she would be able to satisfy the complainant of her innocence. Whereupon, the complainant said to her, that if she would acknowledge her guilt he would send for her uncle, and that nothing, whatever, should be done until he came, and several times repeated these assurances in the most solemn manner.

And this defendant relying upon the said promises and assurances of the complainant, and believing that the same would be faithfully kept and observed, and to prevent him from at once in his frenzy thrusting her out of his house, and forever disgracing her, falsely said to him, "Well, I have." The complainant then insisted that this defendant should acknowledge that she had been guilty fifteen times, to which she exclaimed, "Oh, no, Father! I am not guilty! I cannot say fifteen times!" The complainant then insisted that this defendant should acknowledge that she had been guilty ten times; and this defendant again asserted her innocence, as a reason why she could not acknowledge that she had been guilty so many times. The complainant then said, "Well, then, any you have been guilty of adultery with Stuart," and this defendant falsely said "Yes, have it so." The complainant then left this defendant, after refusing to allow her to go down to her meals, and saying to her that he had locked the front door. Nothing further transpired between the complainant and herself on that day, excepting that when he returned at night he told her that he had written to Mr. Corning to come to Chicago at once.

This defendant further says, that on Tuesday, January 17th, 1860, and before breakfast on that day, the complainant handed this defendant a paper which he had written, and asked her to read it. The paper commenced with an imprecation of divine vengeance and eternal condemnation if the statement therein contained was not true, and stated that Harriet Corning Burch was the child of the complainant, and nothing more. This defendant is quite positive that the paper did not state that this defendant had ever been guilty of adultery with David Stuart or with any other person; neither was Mr. Burrill's name mentioned therein. The complainant then asked this defendant, if what he had written was true, and she told him it was, and he took the paper and she saw no more of it until the time hereinafter mentioned. After the complainant had taken his breakfast he came to this defendant's room with a paper, and said to her that he wished her to sign it. This defendant asked the complainant what the paper was, which he refused to inform her, or to allow her to read it, remarking, "No matter, sign it; the Farnam's must not suffer," and thereupon this defendant supposing the paper related to some property, signed it, and the complainant left without this defendant knowing what it contained, and she does not now know what it contains. Within a short time after signing said paper, this defendant saw Mr. Farnam in the house, and she believes he was there at the time she signed the same.

This defendant had no more conversation with the complainant until after dinner on that day. This defendant has since that time been informed and believes that the complainant during the business hours of that day remitted or caused to be remitted to the Albany City Bank a draft in payment of his indebtedness hereinbefore mentioned. After the complainant had taken his dinner, he came to this defendant's room and again commenced reproaching this defendant, and then undertook to relate to her what Mr. and Mrs. Farnam had told him, mentioning a number of times when this defendant had seen the said Stuart and a great number of circumstances which this defendant knew must have come from one or the other of them. He then required of this defendant to write a written acknowledgement of her guilt, and she asked why he desired her to write such a paper, to which he replied that he wished it to keep. He then said to this defendant that he had written to her uncle to come at once to Chicago, and that she had promised to confess if he would do nothing whatever until he came, to which this defendant replied that she had confessed, but he said he must have it in writing. Again this defendant asked the complainant why he wished it in writing, and he said he wished it to keep. This defendant objected, as some one might see it, and that such a paper would ruin her; whereupon he called his Maker to witness in the most solemn manner that no human eye but his own should ever see the paper, and that he would never speak of it to any person whatever.

And thereupon, the complainant repeated his promise over and over again, that nothing whatever should be done until her uncle came. And this defendant then understood that unless she did write the paper, he would at once send her away, and would not wait until her uncle should come.

This defendant had had no sleep whatever for twenty four hours last past, and but very little for a week, and had during that time eaten little or nothing, and being worn out with the complainant's abuse and ill treatment, and seeing no escape from impending ruin and disgrace, except by the arrival of her uncle, to whom she thought the complainant would listen, and who she thought would satisfy him of her innocence, and relying upon the complainant's promise that no one should ever see the paper and that he would never mention it to any one, she consented to write such a paper as the complainant desired. The complainant then placed before this defendant writing materials and she wrote a paper as the complainant dictated it, sentence by sentence and word for word as the same was dictated to her. The dates and circumstances therein mentioned, as well as every other part of said paper, were each and every one of them dictated by the complainant and written down as he dictated them, and when the number of times which this defendant had been guilty of criminal conduct was mentioned by the complainant, she protested against writing it, as it was so terrible and was not true, but she only brought upon herself the most severe and abusive language—and to appease the complainant said to him, "*Let it go so, I will write it.*" When the paper was completed, and before she had signed it, she again said to the complainant, how can you make me sign such a paper when it is not true, and she again upon her knees assured him of her innocence, and begged and implored him not to compel her to sign it—but he sternly insisted, and she signed it. As soon as she had signed the paper, he placed before her another paper and said "here sign that one, which you read this morning," referring as this defendant supposed to the one he had shown her that morning, stating that the complainant was the father of her child as hereinbefore stated, had this defendant without reading the said last mentioned paper signed it, supposing that it was the same she had read in the morning, and that nothing had been added thereto. While this defendant was signing the last mentioned paper, the complainant opened the door to her room, and Mr. Valentine, (the complainant's partner in business,) and the complainant's niece, Fannie Burch, who seemed to have been in waiting, walked in. This defendant saw them sign their names to said papers, and the complainant turn them down when they signed, so that they could not read them.

The said Valentine held up his hand and said something, but what it was, this defendant was so distressed and frightened, that she did not then know, nor does she now know what it was. This defendant says that she has no recollection of any thing further in particular that transpired on that day, excepting that sometime in the evening, the complainant told her that he should send her to Albany, the next evening; that this defendant said to him, "you promised me you would do nothing until uncle came"—and he replied, Mr. Corning could not get there until Saturday, and she should not stay in the house another night; that on the same evening, she requested to see her eldest child, and he would not allow her to do so, unless some other person was present at the interview, or upon condition that her said daughter should relate to him all the conversation that took place between them. And this defendant further says, that on the morning of Wednesday the 18th day of January, 1860, she again wished to see her eldest daughter, and went to her bedroom for that purpose; that the complainant as she was about entering the room, violently and brutally thrust her away from the door and refused to let her see her.

And this defendant says that at some time during the same day, the complainant asked her to sign some paper to Judge Skinner, and she signed it, but what the paper was, she did not then know, and has no recollection of being told, further than that she thereby requested Judge Skinner to do whatever the complainant wished him to—that in the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Miller and another person came to her bedroom with the complainant and requested her to sign her name, under a few lines written upon the back of a printed paper, and she signed her name as requested. This defendant did not then understand what the paper was, which she signed, and at the same time she was handed another printed paper which the complainant told her to keep, but what the paper was, or what it was about, she had no idea whatever, as she did not keep the paper, and has not seen it since. This defendant may have been told what said papers were, but she was in such a state of mind, from what had transpired, that if she was told, it made no impression upon her mind.

And this defendant says, that she was sent from Chicago in the evening of January 18th, 1860, by the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, accompanied by a clerk of the complainant, and she has been informed and believes that she was sent by that road to prevent her from seeing her only brother who was then living in Detroit.

And this defendant says, that when she left Chicago she did not know that the complainant had filed or intended to file a bill of complaint against her for divorce; nor was she aware that the contents of any paper which she had signed to her prejudice had been communicated to any one, and from the manner of the complainant, in kissing her when they parted, and enjoining upon her to say to her mother and friends in Albany that he had always treated her kindly, she hoped and believed that when his anger had subsided he would be satisfied that his charges of her criminality were unfounded, and that he would receive her back again to his house, and she entertained this hope and belief until about the 2d day of February last, when she received a letter from Mr. Valentine, (to whom she had written to inquire about her children,) of which the following is a copy:

"CHICAGO BANK OF I. H. BURCH & CO.,
Corner of Lake & La Salle Streets,
CHICAGO, 31st January, 1860.

Mrs Burch

Your little ones are both well—I do not wish to say hard things of you, nor to preach to you of penitence—I feel for you and Pity you from my heart—Your husband I am sure does not hate you; to say, he has now any respect for you, far less any lingering of love, would be false, but that he also Pities you is also true. Your children will have a fond Parent in Mr. Burch, who will try and guide their footsteps aright. It may be harsh to write to you so, but I must tell you that little Hattie will be brought up to think her mother is in the grave, or that she has no mother. This is very afflicting for you, but if you, think for a moment, it will be for the best toward the little lamb—Oh! Mrs Burch, what a fall!—What a degradation you brought upon all your friends, surrounded with every comfort and luxury this world could give you.—Kind and most exemplary husband,—affectionate and loving children,—host of friends.—A Position second to none—the envy I may say of Chicago and all given up—home—comfort—husband and children—for a worthless reprobate who is even now, screening himself, by slandering you. The news when it spread in the City, was received with a Sensation I never saw equalled. Execration against the Villain—Sympathy for Mr. Burch—and Pity for you—I do believe you have the Pity of the Community, although there are all kind of hard things said, and many false rumors. Misfortunes, says the old adage never Come singly—Poor Jizzie Burch died this morning at ½ past 7. I do not wish to add to your already overburdened heart by giving any details of her illness—it is a sad thing that one so young should be taken away—but it may be all for the best, she is innocent as a lamb, and the world with its temptations, and Villains may have lured her away. May her soul be at Peace.

Yours Very truly
J. R. VALENTINE.

This defendant further says, while she has never been guilty of criminal intercourse with any person whatever, she was, long before she left Chicago, and has ever since been conscious that she has wronged and injured the complainant by receiving without his knowledge attentions from gentlemen other than himself, and having truly confessed to him all such attentions and every circumstance connected therewith, and having expressed to him her sincere penitence for such wrong and injury, she felt her own mind relieved from the burden then upon it, and she hoped and believed that through the advice, counsel and intervention of friends, they would again be brought together, and she never suspected that the complainant had been deceiving her or that he had induced her to sign the papers hereinbefore mentioned for the purpose of publishing their contents to the world in order to effect her ruin and disgrace, or that he had ever mentioned their contents to any one until she received the said Valentine's letter, as hereinbefore mentioned.

And this defendant prays to be hence dismissed with her reasonable costs and charges in this behalf, most wrongfully sustained, &c.

MARY W. BURCH.

BECKWITH, MERRICK & CASEY, Solicitors for Defendant.
GEORGE SEDGWICK, of Counsel.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
City and County of Albany. }

I, George Gould, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and authorized to administer oaths by the laws of said State, do hereby certify that on this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, Mary W. Burch, to me known to be the person who is the defendant to the amended bill of complaint of Isaac H. Burch, in the foregoing answer mentioned, and who now resides in the City of Albany and State of New York, personally appeared before me, and after hearing the whole of the foregoing answer carefully read over to her by me, and the same being fully explained by me to her, she stated that she fully understood the effect of the statements therein made, and had previously carefully read the said answer, and thereupon she signed the same in my presence, and being by me duly sworn, made solemn oath, that she had read the foregoing answer by her subscribed, and fully understood the contents of the same, and that the several matters and things therein stated are true, except such matters and things as are therein stated to be upon information and belief, and as to those matters she believes the same to be true.

GEORGE GOULD,
A Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

PETITION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE.

Isaac H. Burch } In the Circuit Court of Cook County,
vs. }
Mary W. Burch } of the State of Illinois.—In Chancery.

To the Hon. George Manierre, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, of the State of Illinois.

Your petitioner, Mary W. Burch, of the city of Albany, in the State of New York, respectfully represents that she is the defendant to the bill of complaint of Isaac H. Burch against Mary W. Burch, praying for a divorce, and that said suit is now depending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the Chancery side thereof.

Your petitioner further represents that she fears, and is informed and believes she has good reason to fear, that she will not receive a fair trial in the Circuit Court of Cook County, where said suit is now pending on account of, and for the reason that the Hon George Manierre, the Judge of said Court, is prejudiced in favor of the complainant and his side of said cause, and against your petitioner and her side of the same.

Your petitioner further represents that the complainant has an undue influence over the minds of the inhabitants of said County of Cook, being the County wherein the said suit is depending as aforesaid, and that the minds of the inhabitants of the said County of Cook, being the County wherein the said suit is depending as aforesaid, are prejudiced so that your petitioner cannot expect to receive a fair trial of said cause.

Your petitioner further represents that the facts hereinbefore stated, except the pendency of said suit, came to her knowledge on this twenty eighth day of May, A. D. 1860, and none of them before that time.

Your petitioner therefore prays the said Court to award a change of venue in said suit to some County other than the Counties of Cook and Lake, (the said Hon. George Manierre being the Judge of said Lake County,) where the said causes do not exist, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated at Albany this 28th day of May, A. D. 1860.

[Signed] MARY W. BURCH.

Isaac H. Burch } In the Circuit Court of Cook County.
vs. }
Mary W. Burch } In Chancery.

I, Mary W. Burch, of Albany, in the State of New York, testify and say that I am the defendant in the above entitled suit of Isaac H. Burch against Mary W. Burch, now depending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in the chancery side thereof; that I have read the foregoing petition by me subscribed and know the contents thereof, and that the matters and things therein stated are true. (Signed.) MARY W. BURCH.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
City and County of Albany, }

I, Robert J. Hilton, a Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of Illinois, residing in the city of Albany in State of New York do hereby certify that, at the city and county of Albany in the State of New York, on this twenty eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, personally appeared before me Mary W. Burch, to me known to be the defendant in the suit mentioned in the foregoing petition and affidavit, and made solemn oath that the several matters and things set forth in the foregoing petition and affidavit by her subscribed are true.

Given under my hand and seal officially, on the day and year and place aforesaid.

[Seal.] Signed, R. J. HILTON,
Commis'er for Ill., at City of Albany, N. Y.

COMPLAINANT'S REPLICATION.

Isaac H. Burch }
vs. } May Term, A. D. 1860.
Mary W. Burch }

The replication of Isaac H. Burch, complainant, to the answer of Mary W. Burch, defendant.

This replicant saving and reserving unto himself all and all manner of advantage of exception to the manifest insufficiencies of the said answer for replication thereunto, saith, that he will aver and prove his said bill to be true, certain and sufficient in the law to be answered unto, and that the said answer of the said defendant is untrue; without this that any other matter or thing whatsoever in the said answer contained, material or effectual in the law to be replied unto, confessed and avoided, traversed or denied, is true. All which matters this replicant is and will be ready to aver and prove as this honorable court shall direct; and humbly prays as in and by his said amended bill he hath already prayed. ISAAC H. BURCH.

HOYNE, MILLER & LEWIS, Solicitors.

THE CITY.

Auction Sale this Morning.

Furniture, Crockery, Carpets, &c., by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, 61 Lake street. Sale at 9½ o'clock.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.—Every customer of Fassett & Cook's will be presented with a Photograph of either of the above candidates. Rooms No. 122 and 124 Clark street.

G. Mirasole, by request of many friends, will give a party this, Saturday, evening, at his Dancing Academy, and invites his scholars and friends.

RETURNING HOME.—We are pleased to learn the J. Y. Scammon, Esq., of this city, with his family, passengers in the Arabia, at Boston, is soon to reach this city, after an extended absence and residence abroad.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—Dr. Knapp commences a course of lectures at Witkowsky Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst., to ladies upon the subject of Health and the causes of the thousand ills that women suffers. See card.

Dr. M. A. Schlosser, Surgeon Chiropodist, has taken rooms at the Tremont House, where he can be consulted for a short time only. Dr. S. brings with him testimonials, which will be found in our advertising columns to-day.

MORE SNEAK THIEVING.—Within a short time past a pile driver belonging to Mr. Liston, lying on the North Branch, has been plundered of brasses and metal work to the value of about sixty-five dollars, by parties unknown.

THE WEATHER.—June came in most smilingly yesterday, and yet not with too much ardor on short acquaintance. It was the very perfection of weather, and our citizens all kept "open houses."

STATE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The forthcoming State Convention of Sabbath School Teachers at Bloomington will be an occasion of much interest. A car has been chartered by those who are to attend the same from this city.

SOME DISTANCE.—The engines of the Illinois Central Railroad have run, during the past year, an aggregate of two million one hundred and forty two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four miles, (2,142,864,) or eighty-four times the circumference of this globe of ours.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Young Men's Association is to be held at their rooms on Saturday evening, to the report of a committee appointed to see what, if any, changes are needed in the Constitution and By-Laws.

NEW BOOKS.—"Life Without and Life Within," by Margaret Fuller; "Leaves of Grass," by Walt. Whitman; a fresh supply of "Lincoln and Douglas Debates," and Lincoln letter paper, also English papers and magazines, may be found at McNally's, 81 Dearborn street.

THE WIDE AWAKES.—The "Wide Awakes" as an organization are already strongly enlisted both in numbers and enthusiasm, for the campaign, and will prove a prominent feature in all the displays and turnouts of the season. The ranks are rapidly being filled up from our earnest, enterprising young Republicans, and by the time campaign work actually begins, will number one thousand strong.

WARNING TO DOGS.—Yesterday commenced the era of dog-buttons and sudden and mysterious canine deaths. "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart," and all "dorgs," big and little, "purps" of high and low degree will do well to be on their guard, and their friends in behalf of their four footed favorites, for the police have, under orders, begun the war of extermination.

All dogs unmuzzled are in danger of strychnine, cold lead, and other sudden modes of "taking off," and it is well owners of animals they prize, should understand the same.

YOUNG RAPIDS IN CRIME.—Before yesterday's Police Court were brought up five lads, Michael Bolger, James Green, Thomas Soden, Frederick Schnell and James Higgins, the oldest no over fourteen, charged with larceny. From the evidence of one Wm. Clumphe, a boarder at a house kept by Patrick Higgins, it appeared that the boy James Higgins got into the room, picked the lock of his trunk, and stole therefrom $97.50, mostly in silver. The boy then divided it up amongst his comrades mentioned above. Higgins and Green were sent to the Reform School, and the others discharged with a reprimand.

A LITHOGRAPHIC LIBEL.—A shameful libel on Old Abe has been perpetrated by Ed. Mendel, who has done many good things in the Lithographic way, but never we wager, anything more scandalous than this absurd attempt at portraiture. Mr. Lincoln isn't handsome, and never has been claimed as such, but if any one ever entertained the idea that he couldn't look any worse than he does, a glance at Mendel's letter heads will correct the same. Mr. Lincoln does not come within several wide removes of being as he is lithographically "painted" at No. 162 Lake street. Call in that edition and burn it, for your own sake, Mr. Mendel.

OUR NEW CITY DIRECTORY.—We are pleased to learn by a notice in another column, that the canvass for this work is about completed. All parties interested in the Directory are requested to read the card from the compilers, alluded to. We sincerely trust that the zeal, intelligence, and activity displayed by the gentlemen who have this work in charge in pushing it forward to a speedy completion, will meet a generous appreciation at the hands of the public. The solicitors for advertising are still in the field, and we hope to see every branch of business in the city well represented in this department of the work.

OUR MARKETS.—The indications are this season more substantially abundant than ever before that Chicago is to become by her location and connections, celebrated all the season round for the amplitude and perfection of the supply of fruits and vegetables expose for sale here. Weeks since we had early and delicious strawberries from Tennessee and Kentucky, and now our market is full of these delicious earliest gifts of Pomona. They are selling at from eight to ten cents per quart by the half bushel, and retailing at from ten to twenty cents—fancy, and style of package ruling in the higher figures. Our hucksters are also selling peas, green gooseberries, with a profusion of all kinds of "garden sass." Prices in these are fortunately a wide and favorable variation on the figures of past few seasons.

THE ZOUAVE CADETS.—At a late meeting of citizens, called in view of the present aims and purposes of the well known military organization, the U. S. Zouave Cadets, resolutions were adopted highly complimentary to the corps, and urging their claims to aid in the furtherance of their intended tour through the eastern cities. The following gentlemen were appointed as a finance committee, in accordance with the resolutions: Hon. John C. Haines, J. C. Ambler, John S. Newhouse, S. Sexton, B. F. Carver, F. G. Adams, J. B. F. Russell, L. D. Boone, David A. Gage, M. D. Gilman. The committee were to meet at the office of E. I. Tinkham & Co. last evening. Two gentlemen subscribed one hundred and fifty dollars on the spot, and several others signified their intention of being equally liberal when called upon by the Committee.

TO BE PULLED DOWN.—The Revere House is to be pulled down. It cannot be made into a business structure with sufficient advantage to render it desirable to retain any portion of the edifice, so down it must come to make way for the march of improvement. The history of that building is instructive, and its results honorable to the moral sentiment of our city. In 1858, the then "Young America" was built for a great gambling and drinking palace. Not in the country was there a more gorgeous bar-room, nor a more elegant and spacious billiard room. Night after night lures were spread there for the young men of our city, and many it cannot be doubted were thereby enticed into the whirlpool whose vortex has swallowed thousands on thousands of young employees.

We are glad to remember that "Young America" didn't pay, and it is instructive to record that its unprofitableness has followed all its transformations, an unlucky prestige which despite of superb furniture and appointments, has swamped each successive landlord. And now in other hands the structure is to make way for a building new and more honorable in its original design. Good.

The Great Wigwam.

Never has a building walked into a wider circle of fame, well earned at home and abroad, than our Great Wigwam. Pictures of it in engraving, lithograph and photograph, have gone all over the land, and the praise of the commodiousness and advantages of the noble campaign structure have borne company with the names of our noble candidates. In Boston and New York, the stationers and newsmen are selling, side by side, cuts and prints of "Old Abe" and the "Great Wigwam," and boys are haunting all the great thoroughfares of travel vending the same.

One most valuable result will be the reproduction of wigwams all over the country, on a larger scale than ever was attempted before. The masses will turn out to hear, and they will be better accommodated for hearing and seeing the great lights of our cause, during this campaign than in any previous one.

But our Wigwam is to know other valuable uses in this city. It is to be occupied throughout the summer for Union religious services. Rev. W. W. Patton, of the First Congregational Church, is to preach there next Sabbath at 3 P. M. Then the friends of the Sabbath School cause are to fill its immense area with the army of Sunday School children and workers in that noble field. There are other occasions and demands suggested by this great edifice which will be developed in time.

One warning, however, must be uttered. The Wigwam will hold ten thousand, and that is a great number of people, not by any slight interest called together. A fifth of that number in any other hall in Chicago would be an immense crowd, but in the Wigwam a damp failure, while one thousand will, it should be remembered, do little more than to fill the stage. Let us have no failures there. Let no one think to fill the Wigwam easily; better far on slight occasions and inducements, take a smaller hall.

There is one use we trust, for the honor of the musical talent of our city, by which the Wigwam will be occupied once at least. We have several excellent musical organizations of instrumental performers, and a still larger number of amateurs. Who among us has the skill to bring together in the Wigwam the instrumental performers, in a monster concert? It could be done. The Light Guard Band, the Great Union Band, and the noble Great Western Band, these all, and others, why will they not combine for once, or for a series, and give our citizens such a treat as without the Wigwam would be impossible? Who will be *Impresario* to such a scheme? It could but be a success, and in the name of thousands of our citizens we ask and urge it.

The New North Presbyterian Church.

We have already mentioned that ground has within a few days past been broken for the laying the foundation for the new church edifice, that is about to be erected on the corner of Cass and Indiana streets, by the North Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Rise, pastor. This site has recently been purchased by the church from Wm. S. Johnson, jr. The size of the church edifice will be 100 feet deep by 79 feet front, including projections. The walls are to be of brick, with pressed brick fronts, and Athens marble trimmings to the doors, windows, bases, watertables, belt courses, offsets and corbels, all finely cut and moulded.

The outlines and arrangements of the church are somewhat singular, as compared with most of the churches in our city. On the corner of Cass and Indiana streets, a graceful tower and spire are to be built, to the height of about two hundred feet. On the other corner, fronting on Cass street, there will be a turret, in good proportion to the rest of the front. On the east corner, fronting on Indiana street, will be a wing which will balance well with the tower in front. This wing is designed for the reception of an organ and choir, as well as forming an additional entrance to the church, which, together with the two entrances in front—one through the tower and the main central entrance—will afford very commodious ingress and egress. The ground floor is divided and arranged for a pastor's study, session and conference rooms, and for general Sabbath School purposes.

The main audience room will be reached by large and easy flights of stair which, together with the galleries, will seat eleven hundred persons without crowding. The audience room and galleries are to be finished in a chaste and plain style, showing, in construction, an open timbered roof, supported by clustered columns, which, together with the harmony of the design and finish of the galleries, pews and pulpit, will present a very pleasing effect, and will compare favorably with any of the first-class churches in our city.

The contracts have been awarded to Mr. Charles Daegling, masonry; Messrs. Boggs & Son, carpenter and joiner work, and Messrs. A. & T. Merriam, stone-cutting. The work is to be pushed forward with the usual vigor of Chicago enterprise, and will be completed for occupation late in the coming fall, and when finished it will be a fine production of Romanesque church architecture, and the pride of the North Side.

POLICE.

LARCENIES.—Thomas Maloney was fined $2 yesterday for stealing planks from North Wells street.—Charles Stevens stole overalls from an office on North Water street, and a shirt from a man next door. The property was recovered, and Charles sent up for twenty days.—A colored woman was arrested yesterday for stealing a watch from a colored brother found by her in a state of somnolency in an alley. A dark transaction to be explored to-day.

CHANGE OF TIME AND CHANGE OF PASSENGER OFFICE ON THE MICH. SOU. AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.—On and after June 3d, trains will leave Chicago at 7:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Trains arrive at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. Passenger Office removed from Revere House to the Freight Office, 52 Dearborn street.

GEO. M. GRAY, Agt.

THE "TENTH WARD TEMPERANCE LEGION."—Dr. J. Macalister, of this city, will deliver a lecture on the subject of Temperance, in Edwards' Chapel, corner of North Halsted and Harrison streets on Tuesday evening next, the 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERT BARRY, President.

JAIL MATTERS.—There are now forty inmates of the Cook County Jail in this city.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

STEWART'S STOVES.—A new supply of these excellent Cooking Stoves are just received by C. Metz, 180 Lake street.
jun1-7t

Superior Sherry and Madiera Wines, old Rye Whisky, old Bourbon Whisky and old Brandies, unequalled in quality and genuine, can be found at Stanton's, No. 48 Clark street.

REMOVAL.—The Chicago Religious Book and Tract Depository has removed to 170 South Clark street, the most complete assortment of religious books in the Northwest.
je1 6t WM. G. HOLMES.

PIKES PEAKERS—PEAKERS PIKERS—An idea, for which we charge nothing but the profit on our goods. We are informed by those who know that there is not on sale a Kerosene Lamp or a drop of Coal Oil beyond St. Josephs. Now those who wish to make or save the Dutchman's 10 per cent. are sure to do it by buying of us, at wholesale prices, some Kerosene Lamps and Oil. Tallow dips, and poor at that, are sold at the Peak for $1.25 per pound.

For further information, call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 Clark street, between Washington and Madison. my30 12t

REMOVAL.—Leland & Mixer have removed their office and sample room to 132 South Water street, Pork-house, Flanders Block, opposite Michigan Central Depot. m18-1m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

First English Evangelical Lutheran Church on Monroe street, between Clark and Wells. Service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

—There will be preaching on next Sabbath in the United Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, West Side, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

—Miss Mattie Hulett, of Rockford, a trance speaking Medium, will lecture at the Kingsbury Hall, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

—A discourse will be given in the Second Universalist Church on Union street, between Randolph and Washington, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, in reference to the late Rev. Theodore Parker.

—Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal) on Oak street, near the corner of Wells, N. D., is open for Divine services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and also on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 1½ P. M. Rev. Wm. Fulton, Rector.

—The hour for Sunday afternoon service in St. James' Church is 3½ o'clock.

BIRTH.

At Anna, Union county, Ill., on the 24th of May, Mrs. JAMES CLARK of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday, 31st inst., by the Rev. W. W. Everts, JOS. C. FIELD, of Buffalo, New York, and EMILIE C., daughter of J. G. Ely, Esq., of this city.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS,
At $23.75 per Hundred.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR LARGER QUANTITIES.
F. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116.........LAKE STREET.........112, 114 & 116
my30-ly

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution, instructing the Naval Committee to make inquiry concerning the government purchase of the naval depot at Brunswick, Ga. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, the bill to amend the act for the settlement of private land claims of California was taken up and passed.

The resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Slidell, relative to the reformation of abuses in public printing, came up as the special order.

Mr. Toombs moved to postpone in order to take up the Houmas Land Grant bill. Lost.

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone former orders and take up the Post Office Deficiency bill. The bill was debated.

The bill was amended by striking out so much as provides for the restoration of discontinued routes, 33 to 24. Also by the adoption of the amendment restoring the mail service on the route from Charleston via Key West to Havana, giving it to the lowest bidder. The bill passed. The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Reynolds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill providing that any United States Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or other ministerial officer, who shall permit the escape of criminals in their custody, whether charged with offenses under the laws of the United States or those of a foreign government with whom we have treaties of extradition, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined and imprisoned, according to the decision of the Court, having respect to the nature of the crime with which the prisoner is charged. The bill passed.

Mr. Winslow, rising to a privileged question, called for the reading of extracts from the Journal of the Covode Committee of which he is a member; by which it appears he desired to subpœna certain citizens of Luzerne county, Penn.

To this Mr. Covode interposed that he had in his possession the names of 100 persons as witnesses, but as in evidence, they had no direct connection with the Government, he declined to summon them.

It appears further from the record, that Mr. Winslow applied for those witnesses in April, but they had never been summoned. He had been informed on authority, said to be reliable, not by anonymous letters, that large sums of money had been used to secure the election of Mr. Scranton to this House.

Mr. Covode to this replied that he would vote to subpœna witnesses, if that gentleman could trace back the use of the money to the Government, and as Mr. Scranton was here, he would summon him.

Mr. Winslow's request was refused. Messrs. Winslow and Robinson, of Illinois, voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Covode and Train in the negative, as was also Mr. Winslow's request that this matter be submitted to the House. At a subsequent period Mr. Winslow wished to subpœna Mr. McMillen and several others of Philadelphia. By them he desired to prove bribery on the part of the officers in the elections in that city in the fall of 1859, but Mr. Covode said he had no objection to subpœna a portion of them, not being willing to subject the Government to the expense of summoning them. Mr. Winslow's request was denied by a tie vote.

Mr. Winslow then moved to subpœna witnesses from Greensborough and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, understanding that they could prove corruption in Westmoreland county, to which Mr. Covode objected that these gentlemen had no connection with the government. This request was also refused. The record further states that when Frederick Inge was called to the stand, Mr. Winslow asked whether there was any minutes that he had been summoned, and the clerk of the Committee replied that there was no minute of it. Mr. Winslow then asked that a copy of so much of the Journal as related to the summoning of witnesses be furnished to him, which was agreed to. The above is a summary of the record.

Mr. Winslow submitted a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his subpœna for certain witnesses.

Debate ensued during which Mr. Train of Massachusetts said in reply to Mr. Houston of Alabama, that he should consider himself guilty of gross impropriety as a member and a gentleman if he insisted on addressing the Chair and interpolating remarks when he was not entitled to the floor.

Mr. Houston asked whether that remark applied to him. [Cries of order.]

Mr. Train replied that he meant exactly what he said.

Mr. Houston responded if that remark was applied to him, Mr. Train was a disgraceful liar and scoundrel.

Mr. Train replied he could not be irritated by anything which Mr. Houston could say.

Mr. Sherman moved a resolution that Mr. Houston be censured for disorderly words in debate.

Other members rose and offered resolutions to have both members censured. Several members preferred to have the matter dropped.

Ineffectual motions were made to table the resolutions.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, who also participated in the debate, was very earnest and alluded to Mr. Houston as a member and not a gentleman.

Points of order were here raised amid the greatest excitement. The Speaker decided that Mr. Dawes had the floor. Comparative quiet was restored.

Mr. Dawes proceeded to justify Mr. Train's language—"Was it not a coat," he asked "that fitted the gentleman from Alabama?" [Houston.] He wanted to see the record of those who would censure his colleague for saying he would consider himself ungentlemanly if he violated the rules of order.

Points of order were again introduced, with a repetition of the previous excitement.

Mr. Hatton moved to table the subject. Disagreed to by 70 to 100.

Ineffectual attempts were made from the Democratic side to adjourn.

Mr. Nelson appealed to Mr. Sherman to withdraw the resolution in order that Mr. Houston might address the House.

Mr. Sherman consented and Mr. Houston apologized to the House for violating its rules. Adjourned.

Interesting from Washington—The Pony Express to be Protected—Movements of the Japanese.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Pending the question to reconsider the vote by which the Mexican treaty was rejected, Senators will have an opportunity to consider the effect of their action to-day. It is supposed the rejection of the Nicaraguan treaty by the votes of nearly all the Republican Senators had not a little influence on the rejection of the Mexican treaty. An ineffectual effort was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, and hence the exact state of the question cannot be particularly stated.

By order of the Secretary of War, the ordnance depot at Leavenworth is made an arsenal, and will hereafter be known and designated as Leavenworth Arsenal, and Major Haguer is assigned to the command of the same.

Capt. Fergus is assigned to the command of the Frankfort Arsenal; Military Store keepers, Jas. R. Hanham, and Frank D. Humphrey, the former at Apalachicola and the latter at Charleston Arsenal.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Wm. N. Churchill, of Tennessee, as Minister to Guatemala and Honduras; also that of Mr. Prescott as Assistant Secretary of State.

The War Department to-day telegraphed the Commander at Camp Floyd, directing adequate protection from Salt Lake to Carson Valley, which will effectually guard emigrants and the mail, and secure the safety of the Pony Express in future.

As it is proposed that the bill which passed the House to-day, providing for the establishment of a government printing office, shall go into effect on the 4th of March, 1861, the resolutions, reducing the rates under the present system, will again be introduced.

The contested Missouri election case of Blair vs. Barrett, will be called up in the House on Tuesday next.

D. T. Jenks, the signer of the land warrants, is critically ill.

On receiving the news of an attack by Indians on the Pony Express, a large number of Senators and Representatives addressed a note to the Secretary of War, asking the intervention of the army. Mr. Floyd immediately dispatched by telegraph to Col. Smith, commanding Camp Floyd, to send immediately a sufficient force to protect and keep open the route for mail and emigrants between Camp Floyd and Carson Valley. This dispatch will leave St. Joseph on Saturday evening, and in eight days the troops will be on their route. Mr. Russell, President of the Express Co., has no fears that the express mail is lost. Two trips ago, a rider was killed and yet the mail was saved.

The Japanese Ministers declared to-day their purpose not to leave the city until they started for home. The fact of their acceptance of invitations was explained to them, when they replied if they went they desired to stop at the navy yard or go directly on board the Niagara. They have evidently become alarmed and suspicious. They do not believe the story of the accident to the Niagara.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Beebe as Secretary of Kansas. Mr. B. is a Northern man, appointed on the recommendation of Senator Green.

The programme of the movements of the Japanese is as follows:

They leave Washington for Baltimore on the 5th of June, and the latter city on the 6th, arriving at Philadelphia on the 7th; leaving there on the 10th, arrive at Niagara on the 12th and at Albany on the 14th. They will arrive at Boston on the 15th, and leave on the 19th. They will remain in New York from the 20th to the 30th. At Buffalo they will make a short trip on Lake Erie. As there is no probability that the steamship Niagara will be ready before the 7th of July, they will arrive at New York with time to spare, should there be no change in the above programme. Some of the Japanese are learning the daguerreotyping art at Brady's gallery.

From Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, June 1.—The Central Overland Pike's Peak Express arrived this evening, with advices to the 24th and Denver City to the 26th of May.

A meeting of citizens was held last evening for the purpose of taking precautionary measures for defence in case they were attacked by Indians. The city was divided into four wards, and places of rendezvous appointed in each in case of surprise. It was reported by French traders that an attack on the whites was threatened. There are now large numbers of Kiowas, Apaches and Camanche Indians, Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes encamped within a few miles of the city, and some depredations have been committed on ranches in this vicinity; but nothing serious. No fears are entertained of serious trouble by old settlers. The meeting passed a resolution to inflict fifty lashes in public and compel to leave the country any person found guilty of selling or giving intoxicating liquors, arms or ammunition to Indians.

Reports from the mines favorable. Weather warm.

From Key West.

KEY WEST, May 26.—The captain of the slaver Wildfire was to-day released from imprisonment on his own recognizance.

The French bark captured as a slaver by the U. S. steamer Crusader, has arrived at this port.

Sentence of a Pirate.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Albert W. Hicks, the pirate, was to-day sentenced to be hung on Bedloe's Island on the 13th of June.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Missing Express Mail.

TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

The Californians Defeated with Terrible Loss

50 Supposed to be Killed.

Large Numbers of Volunteers in Pursuit of the Indians.

250 U. S. TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

ST. JOSEPH, June 1.—The Pony Express with the dispatches and mail missing from the Pony which arrived Tuesday evening last, arrived here at 3:20 P. M. to-day. No explanation is given as to the cause of its detention. Mail all safe. The last Pony Express took intelligence that several Americans had been murdered by the Indians while asleep at Millen's Station, on Carson River, some thirty miles from the settlements of Carson Valley, and also that various companies had organized at Virginia City, Gold Hill and other settlements in the Washoe Mines, and gone in pursuit of the Indians supposed to have committed the murders. It subsequently appeared 105 volunteers under command of Maj. Ormsby, on the 12th instant came upon the Indians about 65 miles northward from Virginia City. The Indians were in ambush at a narrow pass through which the Ormsby party were proceeding, and numbered, it is supposed, not less than 500, all having fire arms and plenty of ammunition, and 150 horses within convenient distance. They opened fire upon our troops from their safe hiding-places. Maj. Ormsby ordered a charge, but the Indians continued to skulk, firing occasionally from behind rocks and bushes, and doing damage without suffering much in return. This condition of things continued two hours, when the ammunition of Ormsby's party gave out.

The Indians seeing this, closed upon our men pouring in volley upon volley, killing many on the spot. The balance retreated, scattering in all directions. The survivors came in straggling into Virginia City during two subsequent days.

The exact number of killed is not yet ascertained, but it probably exceeds 50. Among the slain are Maj. Ormsby, Harry Meredith, a distinguished California lawyer, Wm. S. Spear, Richard Snowden, Wm. Arrington, Dr. Jaeger, Chas. Devawe, James Lee, F. Johns, Chas. McLeod, Jno. Fleming, S. Anderson, Andrew Schaeld, M. Kresorwitch, John Gormbo, A. K. Elliott, W. Hawkins, Geo. Jones, Wm. McIntosh, O. McNaughton—total known to be killed, 38; wounded 3; fate unknown, 49; returned alive, 33.

Wagons have been sent out to pick up any wounded that may be found, and also an armed force to protect parties burying the dead, but no account has yet been received from the battle ground.

Exaggerated reports of the battle caused powerful exertions to be made throughout California to send relief. At Placerville and Sacramento people assembled, raised about $3,000 and fitted out a company of well armed volunteers, who started from Placerville on their way over the mountains. On the 14th and 15th inst., 150 volunteers started out from Downieville, and another company from Nevada. All the principal military companies in the State expressed a willingness to embark in duty.—The State authorities promptly despatched 200 stand of arms, with good supply of ammunition.

Gen. Clark, commanding Pacific division U. S. A., despatched from San Francisco on the 14th, 150 U. S. troops. All the available men in central California, together with 500 stand of arms and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. He also sent orders that the 100 United States soldiers at Honey Lake, 100 miles north of Carson Valley, proceed to the Pyramid Lake region and aid in suppressing hostilities. These movements warrant the belief that there are now not less than 300 well armed volunteers from California and 250 United States soldiers ready for duty on eastern slope of the mountains. An ample force to protect the people as long as unpaid volunteers can afford to remain in the field. At last accounts hostile Indians were all to the north of the Pony Express and Salt Lake mail and emigrant route and the troops will all be so posted as to keep that route open. The Indians on the eastern side of the mountains extending north into Oregon and westward into the interior of Utah, number probably 2,000, and from contiguity with Mormons and other unavoidable causes are all liable to become hostile to Americans.

S. W. Williams, Secretary of the American Legation in China, and bearer of a copy of the recently ratified treaty with that empire, leaves for Washington by steamer on the 30th.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Yesterday a small but spirited meeting of Republicans took place. Bland Ballard presided, ratified the Chicago nominations and formed a campaign club. A committee was appointed to write Cassius M. Clay to come and deliver an address.

LATEST FROM ITALY.

Hostilities Commenced — Garibaldi Defeated.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The *Herald* has special later advices from Italy—from Palmero the 16th and Rome the 18th.

The Palmero dispatch reports an engagement near that city, between Garibaldi and the Royalists. The other dispatch says that Garibaldi was completely beaten, leaving a large number killed and wounded.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The mail from New Mexico arrived at Independence to-day, having left the former place on the 10th ult. The mail party overtook an escort of soldiers coming in with officers wives and children, traveled with them four days and then came in alone. Four Kiowa Indians came to one of the mail stations near Pawnee Fork, but did not molest the men there, but seemed disposed for peace at Pawnee Fork. Some Delaware Indian spies were sent out and discovered the encampment of some 40 Kiowa braves, and on last Saturday Lieutenant Armstrong with 40 dragoons left in pursuit of them. By next mail we will get the result of their attack on the Indians.

Another company had left Fort Union in pursuit of Indians that were prowling on the road beyond the Arkansas River. No doubt the Indians will now get their just deserts and will be willing to obtain peace on any terms.

Business in Santa Fe very dull.

A Union Convention Failure.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A dispatch to the *Republican* says the Union Convention at Jefferson City yesterday was a failure, only about two dozen being in attendance. An Executive Committee was appointed last spring and met in a private room and nominated Robert Wilson for Governor, Robert Holmes Lieut. Governor, and a full State ticket.

The New York Tea Sales.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The sales of tea this morning comprised only 2,777 half chests greens, 576 do. blacks. They were nearly all sold at an advance of 1@2c per pound, all round. The bidding was very spirited, hysons selling at 35½@54c; young hyson 31@61; gunpowder 38½@57½; oolong 33½@42½, all on the usual terms.

Old Ladies' Club.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The famous young men's club, known as the Minute Men of 1856, re organized this evening for the fall campaign, after declaring for Bell and Everett. There is a considerable accession of strength to the Union men in this city and State.

Republican Congressional Nomination

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—The sixth Congressional Republican Convention met here to-day and nominated Albert G. Porter for re-election, by acclamation. Mr. Porter is the present Representative and was elected by 1,060 majority.

Heavy Failure.

NORFOLK, Va., June 1.—S. Cherry & Co. failed for $100,000 to-day.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $35.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

MONEY TO LOAN
—AT—
10 per Cent. for Five Years.
Short Paper Discounted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.,
de19 36 and 38 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

CITY SCRIP.—We buy City Scrip, and advise holders to consult us before selling elsewhere. GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,
Under Marine Bank, cor. LaSalle and Lake sts.
my25 c23-1m

VIRTUE & CO., 55 Clark street, offer employment to young men of respectability and perseverance to obtain subscriptions for their first class and art works. [illegible]

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 . . Washington Street, . . 171
Between Wells and LaSalle, Chicago.
No Servant sent from the office without a reference. [illegible]

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in market. Orders from the country promptly filled at short notice by J. W. DOANE & CO.,
No. 78 Dearborn street.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 1.

The exchange market is a shade easier. Rates are, however, still firm at 1½ to customers; while purchases were made by bankers at ¼ below selling figures, showing a decided change for the better within the last three days. The day has been bright and cheering, with a fair degree of activity in business circles.

Gold 1½ with few sales.

NEW YORK.—The *Times* of yesterday says;

The Discount market undergoes no change in rates. Some of the heavy Banks in the Street are, perhaps, less eager to fill up their lines on the cheap terms now ruling for Money, while others are still taking short bills at 5@5½ ℘ cent. Outside of Bank, the rates are 5@5½ ℘ cent, on prime indorsed bills from 60 days up to October and November, and 6@6½ ℘ cent. for first class single name bills 4@6 months. Demand Loans, as the rule, are at 5 ℘ cent.—The general market for Money, to-day, is extremely quiet.

BANK STATISTICS.—The following table shows the condition of the banks in the four leading cities in the Union, according to the latest weekly statement at hand—New York, Boston and Philadelphia May 26, New Orleans May 19;

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
N. York	$125,17[illegible]	$23,4[illegible]	$8,8[illegible]	$ 9[illegible]
Boston	61,229,[illegible]	6,3[illegible]	6,6[illegible]	2[illegible]
Philadelphia	27,2[illegible]	4,9[illegible]	2,81[illegible],719	15,9[illegible]
N. Orleans	19,885,120	11,790,738	12,1[illegible]	19,9[illegible]
Total	$2[illegible]	$4[illegible]	$3[illegible]	$13[illegible]
Last week	23[illegible]	47,[illegible]	31,101,[illegible]	1[illegible]
Last year	230,419,963	[illegible]	[illegible]	175,819,111

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning reports the money market easy. It says:

A marked improvement has taken place within the last few days, and it may now be said that the supply of capital is in excess of the offerings of first class paper. Houses that keep their lines full, are under the necessity of lowering their standard, and those who have not yet adopted this liberal policy, find their means accumulating. The indications are that we are approaching a period when money will be plentier and cheaper than it has been in this market for some time. Rates are still maintained, however, with most of the Bankers and in outside circles; but No. 1 names can be negotiated 1@2 per cent. lower than a week or two since. We quote 8@12 per cent. as the range. Good lumber paper having six months to run has been sold at 10 per cent.

There is a full supply of Eastern Exchange in the market, and rates are not sustained with any degree of firmness. Several of the leading houses report increasing balances, and all the dealers are more free to sell at ¼ prem. than to buy at ¼. The approach of the 1st of July, when remittances will be heavy, may relieve the market, and in anticipation of this demand it is probable rates will be maintained.

The decline in Exchange at St. Louis to 1@1¼, has made Missouri currency better, and it was bought, in some cases, to-day, at 1 dis., though 1¼ is still the prevailing rate. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa is taken at 1¼, and occasionally at 1½. Dealers get orders at ¼@½ under the buying rate, for nearly all they receive, and hence the quotation for exchange at Chicago does not govern the price altogether.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 1.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rly bus.	Grass Seed lbs
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	200	....	8751	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	391	3516	1507	1914	....	140	22 90
C. & R. I. R. R.	359	2480	26309	1260	....	....	....
Ill. Central	538	840	24000	600	....	....	....
B. & Quincy R. R.	110	1381	12173	291	173	100	1995
Northwest'n R. R.	485	4828	....	85	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	104	....	8930	....	....	....	....
Total	2225	13098	76351	4111	173	240	24195

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High wines brls.	Cut M'ts lbs.	Potatoes bu.
Lake	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	..	....	23	1530	13	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	..	....	....	12481	3	200	....
I. C. R. R.	..	....	....	2700	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	..	985	60	1870	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	..	150	....	280	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	..	1100	83	19920	16	200	....

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Ba'y, bu.	S'ds, lbs.
To Buffalo	1675	....	80 00[illegible]	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	15555	13000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Port Colborne	....	....	16877	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Montreal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	14484	....	....	....	....	....
By I. & M. Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1675	30039	109877	....	....	....	....

The general markets to day were less active, and the tendency downward. The receipts of Corn were only 76,351 bushels, and the shipments 109,877 bushels; but in the absence of much demand for shipment the market was quiet and ½@1c lower than yesterday. At the opening buyers paid only 46c for No. 1 in store, and although the market became firmer on 'Change and touched 47c, still it closed quiet and irregular, with a limited speculative inquiry at 46½c. Sales amount to about 100,000 bu, at 47c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 46@47c for No. 1 in store; 44@44½c for No. 2; and 38c for Rejected. Wheat opened at yesterday's closing prices; but as soon as the demand for shipment ceased, the market became flat and declined 1c,—transactions amounting to only about 14,000 bushels, at $1.06@1.07 for No. 2 Spring in store. Flour was dull and neglected—sales being limited at $5.00@5.25 for Spring extras, and $6.25 for White Winter. Oats were in good demand in store, and an advance of half a cent was obtained; but bagged lots were dull and lower. Sales of No. 1 in store were made at at 28½c, and on track in bags at 30c. Rye and Barley quiet and almost nominal.

Freights continue dull, and rates have declined ½@1c—vessels being engaged at 3½@4c for Corn to Buffalo.

THE MERCANTILE TRADE.—In another column will be found our regular monthly review of the mercantile trade.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—May 30.—Yesterday's New York *Tribune* reports as follows: To Liverpool, 12,000 bu Wheat at 8½@8¾d, in bulk and bags; 2,500 bu Corn in bags at 8¾d.; 40 hhds Tallow at 22s. 6d.

GRAIN IN STORE IN BUFFALO.—The following shows the amount of grain in store at the different Elevators in Buffalo, Monday morning, May 28th:

Chicago Spring, bu........242,877
Milwaukee Club........260,383
Red Winter........40,126
White Winter........71,357
Total Wheat, bu........635,098
Corn, bu........161,343
Oats, bu........182,514
Rye, bu........19,087
Peas, bu........628
Total grain, bu........998,670

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 1.

FREIGHTS—Dull and lower. Schr Morning Light, wheat to Oswego at 8½c; schr Gold Hunter, corn to Oswego at 6½c; schr Sasco, corn to Buffalo at 3¾c; brig Banner, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; schr Marquette, corn to Buffalo at 3¾c; schr Lone Star, corn to Buffalo on p. t.

FLOUR—Receipts, 2,225 bbls; shipped, 1,675 bbls. Market dull. Sales were: 1300 bbls Southern Illinois White Winter at $6.25 del.; 100 bbls "Ionia" spring extra at $5.25 del.; 100 bbls good spring extra at $5.15 del.; 200 bbls fair do. at $5.00 del.

MILL STUFFS—Bran dull and lower. Sales were:—9 tons at $9.00 on track; 18 tons at $8.75@8.50 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts, 13,098 bu; shipped, 30,069 bu. Market quiet and lower. Sales were:—6,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.07 in store; 7,500 bu do at $1.06 in store; 700 bu Club at $1.11 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 76,351 bu; shipped, 109,877 bu. Market less active and ½@1c lower. Sales were: 10,000 bu No. 2 Canal at 47c afloat; 9,000 bu No. 1 in three lots at 46c in store; 37,000 bu do at 46½c in store; 12,500 bu do at 46¼c in store; 20,000 bu do at 46c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 at 44¼c in store; 10,000 bu do at 44c in store; 4,000 bu Rejected at 38c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 4,111 bu. Bagged lots very dull; but oats in store ½c better. Sales were: 1,200 bu No. 1 at 28½c in store; 1,300 bu No. 1 in bags at 30c on track; 500 bu Rejected at 26c on track; 500 bu do at 26c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 173 bu. Quiet. 48 bags at 70c del.

BARLEY—Receipts, 240 bu. Very quiet. 15 bags fair sold at [illegible].

SEEDS—Receipts, 24,595 lbs. 23 bags Timothy (dirty) at $2.75; 100 bags Hungarian Grass at 40c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 16 brls. Market quiet and nominal at 18½@19½c.

ALCOHOL—38c per gal.

MESS PORK—25 brls city Mess at $17.50.

LARD—Nominal at 10½@11c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 9@9½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 19,920 lbs. Market steady. Green, 7@7½c; Green Salted, 7½@8c; Dry Flint, 15½@16c. Kip. Salted Pelts, 10@12½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; 15 pkgs fresh Roll at 11c; 20 pkgs new firkin at 10c; 18 pkgs old at 8c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 9½c per doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2@2.12½ ℘ doz.

POTATOES—Quiet, with sales of 200 bu Neshannocks at 35c on track.

WHITEFISH—Demand light and market firm. Sales were:—75 pkgs at $4.50 for No. 1 Whitefish, and $3.50 for No. 1 Trout.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 1,100 Hogs, 83 Cattle. Fat Beeves in good request at $3.25@3.62½. This dull. Hogs in good demand at $4.85@5. Sheep quiet at $2.75@3. Sales were:—

42 Cattle, averaging	1223 lbs, at	......	$3.62½
13	1041	......	4.00
12	1042	......	3.50
146 Hogs,	223	......	5.40

Monthly Mercantile Review.

DRY GOODS.

The veritable "irrepressible conflict" extended to the Dry Goods trade during the past month especially in Convention week—the strife being as to who should get rid of his money first and secure his seat in the Wigwam. Calico and tapes were never striven for with such pertinacity, and our merchants were almost led to the most active offices in the gift of the people for one week at least. Though the bills sold were all small, we are informed that one large house sold $10,000 more than in the heaviest week of the spring sales. Very many merchants made purchases here for the first time, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the stocks, and most happily disappointed in the liberality which was displayed by our dealers generally in initiating them into a new market. It was a genuine Republican welcome, (in a business sense,) ready to be repeated at sight any time. Sales for the entire month of May were about one quarter less than in the month of April.

Prices in all staple goods remain unchanged. Sheetings are firm and scarce. Lawns have receded slightly from the opening prices.

Stocks are still full, and though not so heavy as at the beginning of May, we may safely say that the market is fully up to the real demands made upon it this Spring than ever before.

Collections have been made with greater ease than at the opening of the Spring trade, and our wholesale merchants have but few complaints to make in this respect.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business during the past week has been better than we expected. During Convention week a large number of small bills were sold to merchants in distant towns, in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, which trade is usually divided between Cincinnati and St. Louis; but there were but few heavy orders received—the country merchants generally having laid in a pretty good supply in April. The class of goods sold are principally of light quality—a much larger proportion than usual. This is attributed to the very dry weather which has prevailed throughout the country. Heavy goods of all kinds are dull sale, and the stocks are comparatively large.

With regard to prices there is no change to note. Some qualities of fine goods have advanced slightly in the East, because of the urgent demand for them; but as staples there is no change whatever. Orders which were with difficulty filled in the East during the month of April, have been more promptly attended to; and stocks have again begun to accumulate. Still, with a fair trade in June, there will be nothing to spare.

Collections have been slower than dealers had reason to expect, but there is a decided improvement in this respect on last year.

With regard to the Boston market, the *Shipping List* of the 26th says:

There has been more doing in Boots and Shoes the past week, but no general activity is looked for before the middle of July. Some large sales have been made during the week for the New York market, and a few early southern buyers have already made their appearance. Some houses are also giving out their orders for July and August delivery. With the New England trade business has become quite dull and is subsiding up for the season, but for the Provinces there continues to be a very fair inquiry. The shipments by water from the 1st of January show a falling off of 19,971 cases compared with last year, and by railroad a falling off of 21,806 cases—in all 41,777 cases. This is an indication of the dullness of our trade since that time.

Among the manufacturers there is no great activity, and although many in the trade are confident they are turning out more goods in a quiet way than the prospective fall business will warrant, they should bear in mind that there is already a fair stock of goods in market, and, with any material increase, very low prices must in consequence rule.

The Boston *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of the 26th inst. says:

The trade is perfectly stagnant; in the city, hardly a buyer is to be found, and the manufacturers are working slowly to fill an occasional order; no improvement can be expected before the first of July, when buyers from the South and West will commence purchasing stocks of fall goods. We do not anticipate a very large demand for the fall trade and if the prices of material continue up to the present figure, as they probably will or a large number of tanners be ruined, the manufacturers must make up their minds to get better prices for their goods, or close up their shops.

HATS AND CAPS.

In summer goods—chiefly straw and light fur and wool—there has been a tolerably active business during the past month. The bills sold, however, were generally small, and for cash or short date paper. High priced goods sell slowly, and the market for such is unusually dull, and stocks good. All kinds of low-priced goods, so far this Spring, have gone off well; and although the stocks are sufficient, yet with the probable good demand during the present month, they are by no means large.

Collections during the past month have been fair—indeed all that the wholesale dealers in the city had any reason to expect.

We are happy to learn from the various wholesale dealers in the city, that the trade of 1860, so far, has been much more extensive than in 1859, or in fact in any previous year of the history of our city. Not only are they supplying a much larger area of territory—including Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa—but the trade is of a more permanent character.

New York Cattle Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1860.

[Abridged from Thursday's New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for the market at Forty-fourth St....3,145
Total number of Beeves received in the city this week...3,760

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality........9 @ 9½
Medium........8½ to 9
Ordinary........8 @ 8½
Some extra good........10 @ —
The general average of the market at........9c
The most of the sales range from........8 @ 9½

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

New York	163	Kentucky	35
Pennsylvania	127	Iowa	40[illegible]
Ohio	126	Michigan	[illegible]
Indiana	46	Canada	15
Illinois	1,921	Virginia	13

We have no word of encouragement to offer to Western drovers or owners of beef Cattle favoring an advance of prices. It is true that some parties have obtained better rates this week than last, but it has been caused solely by operations for a rise, and resulted to the disadvantage and not to that of those who sent the Cattle forward. There was an unusual number of droves bought upon speculation. We can count up considerably over half of the droves in market as being sold by brokers on their own account; and as some of them paid as high as the same last week, they must have an advance or lose their commission. So a good many Cattle were sold at an advance, and still we do not think that as many were sold at rates equal to 10c nett. a pound this week as last. Perhaps there were not so many extra good bullocks in the yards, but the general average quality was excellent, and but a small portion of the whole number sold below 8c. In fact the light steers, say such as weigh 5½@6½ cwt, and in pretty good condition, brought about as much per pound as anything except extras. None but very coarse oxen, quite inferior steers, old stags or half-fat cows, are reported as low as 8c, and only one person pretends to have sold anything under 8c. We therefore advance the figures in our table of quotations ½c upon the lower grades, and upon the average—partly because the average is better, partly because the lower grades have sold better, and partly because it is thought by some good judges that our estimation of the average last week was too low. Still we do not believe that there is any permanent advance in the market, upon which Western men can base any hope of large profits. The supply, it will be seen, continues large and nearly all the stock is fat, the greater proportion consisting of bullocks unusually heavy for this time of year.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

The morning opened equally as beautiful as yesterday—clear and mild as May, and some of the parties interested expected that the butchers would come in early and make a lively close of the market. In this they were disappointed; the market opened dull and continued dull, the stock on hand is selling low, and nightly prevailing before the yards were closed. The prices, however, were maintained about the same as yesterday, though some of the owners declare it was at a sacrifice in estimation of weights. We think the market closes without any material variation from yesterday, and with nothing to give grounds for the hope of higher prices, or a more active demand next week.

THE HOG MARKET.

The receipts have not been large the past week, and there are no hogs in market, except a few distillery-fed ones, which have been waiting nearly a week for a fair offer. Prime corn fed hogs, such as have followed the Western bullocks, which will dress 160 to 180 lbs, are the sort that sell most readily and at the highest rates.

Henry D. Grant, an extensive dealer of the yards foot of Fortieth street, where all the hogs are now landed, and where nearly all are sold, gives the following quotations for such hogs as noted above: 6@6½c gross, 6¾@7¼c. This large variation is owing to quality. Lots with old sows, or in fact any but spayed ones, are injured in value more than such sows are worth. It would be better to kill them at home, and feed their carcass to the other hogs. Nice smooth barrows and spayed sows, averaging 150@160 lbs, will outsell any other. Mr. Grant quotes heavy, fat corn hogs, this morning, at 6¼c, gross, with pens all clear; and distillery fed hogs slow at 5½@5¾c.

The arrivals yesterday were eight cars, five of which went direct to Chamberlain, Halsted & Co., and the others were all sold before night, and up to noon to-day none had come in, though we heard of several lots on the Fort Wayne road.

George W. Derman gives the following as the

PRICES OF HOGS THIS WEEK.

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
Heavy prime corn fed hogs	6 @6¼c.	7½@7¾c.
Light prime corn-fed hogs	5¾@6c.	7¼@ c.
Fair to good corn fed hogs	5½@6c.	7 @7½c.
Prime still fed hogs	5½@5¾c.	6¾@6¾c.
Stock hogs	No wanted	

The total receipts of the week are 3,962, all at Allerton's Western yards.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, June 1.

FLOUR—Without striking change. Demand for export and home consumption quite moderate. The market closes with holders more disposed to realize. Sales 1,400 brls at $5.25@5.35 for super State; $5.50@5.40 for super Western; $5.65 or common to extra Western; $5.90@6 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian steady and unchanged. Sales 300 brls at $5.50@7.40 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Small sales at $3.50@4.20 for common to choice super. Corn Meal dull, while prices have not materially varied.

WHISKY—In moderate request. Sales 375 brls at 23c, and closed heavy at 21¾@22c.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very firm for spring, with fair export demand. Sales 28,000 bu Milwaukee Club at $1.28 afloat and in store; 5,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.21 in store; 500 bu white California at $1.60@1.65 for inferior to prime; 1200 bu white Indiana at $1.55, and 400 bu white Kentucky at $1.65. Rye quiet at 82@85c. Barley dull and heavy—Sales 300 bu state were made at 65c. Barley malt quiet. Corn heavy and ½c lower. Sales 35,000 bu at 63@65c for sound shipping mixed western—closing at the inside price. 64@65c for eastern do; 71@72c for choice western yellow; 73@75c for choice white southern. Oats in moderate request at 41@42½c for western Canadian and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Sales 450 bbls at $17.75 for new mess; $17.87 for old mess; $17.25 for thin mess; $19.00 for clear; $14.50 for new prime; $12.50 for old. Beef quiet. Sales 400 bbls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 do mess; $9.50@10.50 for repacked mess; 11.25@12.50 for extra mess. Local stock June 1st—33,966 bbls. Same time last month—51,9-9 bbls. Same time last year—38,27 bbls. Prime mess beef dull—$14@18 for India mess; $19@22 for india. Beef hams 11@13c for state; 16@18c for western. Cut meats quiet. Sales 200 packages at 9@9¾c for hams; 7½c for shoulders. Bacon dull. Lard firm. Sales 430 bbls at 11½@11¾c. Butter unchanged at 10@17c for Ohio; 11@18c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee without striking change, and we note sales of 500 bags Rio at 13c; 50 bags Ceylon 14c; 150 bbls Havana sugar 15½c. Molasses without important change; sales 200 hhds and 10 bbls Porto Rico at 38@40c; 50 bbls N. O. at 50c; 50 bbls Cuba Muscovado at 26@28. Sugar very quiet; sales 57 hhds and 100 bbls Demerara at 6¾c; 300 bbls Cuba Muscovado at 6@7¾c.

STOCKS.—Stocks firmer. Va. 6's 93½c; Mo. 84½c; Erie 1st mortgage 100; Hudson 1,03; do 3d 91; Pa. 1st 150; N. Y. C. 81½; Hudson 48; Harl. Pfd. 39¾; Reading 41¾; M. C. 52; S. 60; M. S. guaranteed 25¾; Gal. & Chicago 61; Chi. & R. I. 69¾

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, June 1.

FLOUR—In moderate demand and steady. Sales 700 brls at $5.25 for extra State; $5.25@5.50 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5.50@5.75 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@6.75 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and rather scarce. Sales 5,100 bu Canadian Club at $1.15. Corn dull. Sales 40,000 bu at 52c for No. 1 Illinois; 54c for choice do. Oats steady. Sales 10,000 bu Canada at 35c.

WHISKY—Steady. Sales 350 brls at 20c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—40 brls flour, 11 bu wheat, 10 bu corn, to New York.

IMPORTS—2,000 brls flour, 20,000 bu wheat; 22,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, June 1st.

FLOUR—Firm but dull; sales small.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 4,000 bu Canadian club at $1.15, 6,000 bu Racine club at 1.15, and 6,000 bu white Indiana at $1.43 afloat. Corn held firmly, supply light; sales 7,000 bu Illinois at 5 c. Oats a shade firmer; sales 11,000 bu Canadian at 35c afloat. Barley scarce. Rye nominally 80c. Peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady at 25c for flour and wheat. 6¾c for corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—1344 bbl flour; 23800 bu wheat; 12200 bu corn; 10,400 bu oats.

CANAL IMPORTS—5,000 bu wheat; 30000 bu corn; 8,000 bu rye.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........June 1.

Stmr Gazelle, Butler, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Brown, St Joseph, 1000 RR ties.
Prop O Mears, Ryerson, Little Sauble, 150 m lumber.
Brig Saracen, Green, Oswego, 2100 bars RR iron.
Schr Cuyahoga, Kneel'n, Buffalo, 121 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Cusick, Sheboygan, 50 cords wood.
Schr Two Charlies, Bell, Manitowoc, 75 cords wood.
Schr Mary Stewart, Langley, Buffalo, 100 hhds sugar.
Schr Lowell, Ferris, Green Bay, 100 m lumber.
Schr Joshua Eaton, Bell, Boyers' Pier, 50 cords wood.
Schr Helen Land, Ackerman, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Perrit, Centerville, 75 m lumber.
Schr Grace Murray, Veder, Cleveland, 127 tons coal.
Schr G Barber, Nelson, Egg Harbor, 500 cedar posts.

CLEARED..........June 1.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Brown, St Joseph, light.
Prop Hunter, Dixon Collingwood, 55 bbls tallow, 555 bbls flour, 35 bu corn.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 17,900 bu corn.
Prop Racine, Bret, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn, 850 bbls flour.
Schr Tran-It, Richardson, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Liberty, Cusick, Holland, light.
Schr Lowell, Ferris, Green Bay, light.
Schr White Cloud, Kiacy, Buffalo, 18,374 bu corn.
Schr Mermaid, Thompson, White Lake, light.
Schr Wm A Reddy, Simpson, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Oynosure, Hanson, Kalamazoo, light.
Schr Conroy, Makerdy, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Metropolis, Murray, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Lone Star, McGrew, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Robert Burns, McGuin, Oconto, light.
Schr Thomas Kingsford, Tompkinson, Oswego, 15,555 bu wheat.
Schr Racer, Cooper, Port Colborne, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Fairfax, Lyons, Buffalo, 12,745 bu corn.
Schr Tuscola, Perrit, Eastmanville, light.
Schr Banner, Meaklon, Buffalo 175 bu corn.
Schr Levant, Conner, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Huntress, Culver Buffalo 15,594 bu corn.
Albany, Smith, Sheboygan, light.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........May 31.

J L Alexander, Lockport, 2761 bu corn, 13,532 lbs shorts, 150 bbls. lt. ur.
Golden Eagle, La Salle, 3900 bu corn.
Geo Washington, Lockport, 1000 ft. lumber, 7 m shingles, 330 lbs grease, 1797 lbs tobacco.
Edinburgh, Ottawa, 26,672 lbs tobacco.
Yorktown, Ottawa, 21,300 lbs lumber, 45 m shingles, 20½ m lath.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
—or on—
GOOD IMPROVED FARMS in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE, & Co.,
my16 c412-3m 131 Lake street, Chicago; Room No. 8

TWINES—Twines and Cordage. A large assortment of Wool, Wrapping, Sail, Bailing and other Twines, for sale cheap by FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water st. my25 c466 1m

Wanted.

WANTED—One of Bryant & Stratton's Scholarships, cheap for cash. Address Chicago post office.

WANTED—A Plumber at 124 South Clark street.
my30-1wk* LIVINGSTON & SANGER.

WANTED—Board and room with a private family in the South side, within five minutes walk of the post office. Reference given. Address post office box 4010.

WANTED—A Rare Chance.—To exchange 80 acres of land in Michigan for a Horse. Apply to No. 59 North Clark street.
my30 c471 1m

WANTED—Blank Book Finisher. A good Blank Book Finisher can find employment by applying immediately to JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 129 Lake street.

WANTED—To purchase for cash a LOT in the West Division, South of Randolph street and East of Union Park, seventy five to one hundred feet. Corner preferred. Address post office box 1400

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, furnished rooms and board in a private family where no other boarders are taken. Location must be central. Best references given. Address box [illegible] Chicago post office.

WANTED—A practical bookkeeper who is engaged during the forenoon with keeping books by double entry, wants to find employment the other half of the day. Good city references given, terms moderate. Please address BOOK-KEEPER, box 4003, Chicago post office.

WANTED—To exchange a good Livery stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Buggies and Harnesses, all in good order, for improved Farm within 50 or 60 miles of Chicago, or for Chicago City Property. Inquire of WM. SIMONDS, Lake Shore House, Cottage Grove avenue. Address box [illegible] Chicago post office.

WANTED—To exchange the stock of goods in store 201 Lake street, consisting of Stoves, sheet iron, Hollow and Tin Ware and house furnishing goods is offered for sale or exchange on reasonable terms, for cash, small or large quantities or will be exchanged for good property.
For further particulars inquire at the store No. 201 Lake street.

WANTED.—An Experienced Dry Goods Salesman and Accountant wants a situation in either capacity, or both inclusive (having served as such heretofore) in a Wholesale House, or as Book-keeper or Cashier in the Retail Dry Goods or other business. No objection where integrity and good capabilities are highly recommended, to more than gold rings and jewelry. Address P. O. Box 2361.

WANTED—To purchase a Stock of Goods.—The advertiser, desirous of going into business, wishes to buy a stock of Groceries, Dry Goods or Hardware, amounting to about $6,000 to $8,000, suitable for country trade, for which he will pay $1,000 cash, $4,500 unincumbered inside Chicago city Property, and the balance in good farming lands. For further particulars inquire for one week at 24 Clark street.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Wanted for service on our Frontier, young able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from

$11 to $22 per Month,
ACCORDING TO MERIT

Recruiting Rendezvous at 183 South Clark Street, Chicago.
ap17-c34-3m J. W. ALLEY, Lieut. 3d Infantry.

BINDER WANTED—A first-class General Workman to take charge of a Bindery in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Apply to W. TANNER, Tremont, of 95 Clark street, or to the subscriber, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. G. DAVENPORT.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Two Story Frame dwelling house situated No. 125 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to E. LAFLIN, 40 South Water street.

TO RENT—A DOCK 105 ft. fronting on Ellsworth street, and running through to the river, between Harrison and Polk streets, to rent for two years cheap. Apply to L. D. OLMSTEAD & CO., corner of Lake and La Salle street.

TO RENT.—On Michigan avenue, near Old street, a house containing eight rooms, with gas and water, also stable to accommodate two horses and carriage. Apply to GEO. E. CONDON, 3 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue, up stairs.

TO RENT—Brick Dwelling, No. 207 Erie street, to rent low. Also—
SECOND STORY
Over Scott, Kerr & Co.'s Clothing Store, to rent low. Inquire of L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
my30 c481-1m Cor. Lake and La Salle sts.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 107 feet front by 120 feet deep from river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. This lot has a wharf of the best description, and is well adapted for a Coal, Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. C. LARNED, 97 Washington street.

FOR RENT.—On 15th June, or Sale Cheap, two First Class Brick Dwellings, three stories, finished in modern style, with good two story barn to each, situate within 100 feet of the Lake on 61 st. A splendid view of the Lake and harbor and surroundings, a good neighborhood, and accessible to Horse Railroad. Inquire No. 63 Lake street. R. G. STONE.
my 14-c338-1m

TO RENT—New Family Hotel in ST. LOUIS, MO.

Situated in a desirable locality in the city, on corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, near the Missouri Park and on the line of the Olive street Horse Railroad. The house contains about sixty rooms, and is supplied with Gas, Water, Bath, Store Rooms, Pantries, etc.

To a responsible tenant, able to keep a first-class family hotel, a long and very favorable lease will be granted.

For information as regards terms, etc., address or apply to JOHN E. YEATMAN or S. H. LAFLIN, Esq. of the firm of Laflin Smith & Boise, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Two Colts, 4 years old, will be sold cheap. Apply to GEO. E. CONDON, 32 Lake street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A first class residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove, near the Northern city limits. Inquire of HOSMER & PECK, 2 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—A Bank located in the Northern part of Wisconsin, with a circulation of $30,000, secured by State Stock. Also a rich lot belonging to Pikes Peak. Address box 4064 Chicago post office.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine.—A 12 horse power portable Steam Engine for sale at a great bargain. Inquire at the Stove Yard of Franklin Gray, or to the owner at Van Buren, or address J. A. [illegible] box 4188.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Outside City Property. South Side preferred. The above property is situated No. 117 South Jefferson, near Madison street, and two blocks from the new West Side Union Depot. It is now rented to a good tenant and possession can be had at once if wanted not so. Apply to AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Real Estate Agents, South Branch, near Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the new Cottage House (8 rooms) and three years lease of lot, No. 109 South Clinton street. A desirable residence. Good cellar, good garden, yard and water fixtures attached. Apply for cash, or a part on short time, secured. Apply to E. L. SHERMAN, or to the subscriber at the Board of Trade, or BALDWIN, 55 South Clark street, corner of Randolph.
my30 c11 JAMES S. JONES.

A HORSE AND ROCKAWAY for sale or would be exchanged for a GOOD PIANO. Inquire of S. B. WILLIAMS, corner of Wells and South Water streets.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.

Boarding

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms and Good Board can be had at 63 Jackson street, between Clark and State. Also, Day Board.

BOARDING.—One suit of pleasant rooms with board. Also, day board can be obtained at 163 Monroe street.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms and Board. Also, day board, can be obtained at 57 Washington street.

BOARDING.—First-Class Board with pleasant suits of rooms for gentlemen with small families or single gentlemen, can be had at No. 73 State street, near Randolph, (up-stairs.)

BOARDING—For gentlemen and wife, where there are no other boarders. A front room on Wabash avenue, furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged. Address post office box 343.
my31k23

BOARDING—Board in a private family, with a pleasant room for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, day board for two or three gentlemen, can be obtained in the central location No. 138 La Salle street. References required.

BOARD.—A gentleman and lady, or three single gentlemen will find accommodations, room furnished or not, at a moderate price, at the pleasant locality, No. 1 Wabash Avenue. Board for two young men. Washington street. References required.

BOARDING—A small family, or a gentleman and lady, can obtain first class board in a private family, with good rooms, centrally located on the South Side, on reasonable terms. For particulars address box 1912 Chicago post office. Also, one or two single boarders.

A HOME, WITH ITS PLEASURES and comforts, can be obtained for a gentleman and his wife, at a private residence, East Gros, on Wabash Avenue, north of Jackson street. Rooms front, with views of the Lake uninterrupted, and unexceptionable board. Address P. O., Box 2515.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS at Nos. 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. Reference required.

A few Boarders can be accommodated at 163 Wabash Av. corner Monroe st. Reference required.

Lost.

LOST—At or near the Richmond House, a Silver Fruit Knife and a solid Gold Masonic Badge. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

LOST—On South Water or Lake Streets, between Wells street and Sturges & Buckingham's Elevator, Munger & Armour Warehouse receipts Number 834, dated April 18, 1-60, for 217 36-56 bushels No. 1 Corn; receipt Number 762 for 102 5-32 bushels No. 1 Corn, both payable to order of C. S. Dole & Co., and endorsed by them. Also Sturges, Buckingham & Co.'s Warehouse receipt No. 2,816, dated May 11th, for 611 4-56 bushels No. 1 Corn, payable to order of J. F. J. Bronson. All persons are hereby forbidden to purchase said receipts as their payment has been stopped. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this Office.
Chicago, May 25, 1860.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen on the night of the twenty-third of May, from the undersigned a

DARK BAY HORSE.

Both hind feet white, lump on the outside of right hind leg, and fat and top-heavy. Five years old; star in forehead. The above reward will be paid for the

HORSE AND THIEF, OR HALF FOR THE HORSE.

LOUIS FOOTE,
my25-c460-1w Camp Grove, Bureau Co.

GRAND TRAVERSE BAY,
CHICAGO, AND EAST SHORE LINE.
The Propeller
ALLEGHANY,
CAPTAIN C. H. BOYNTON,
Will leave Chicago every SATURDAY, at 8 P. M., for Northport, Old Traverse City, touching at Manistee, Manistee (mouth of Boardman river,) North Unity, Glen Arbor, weather permitting.

Returning, will leave Traverse City every TUESDAY, at 8 P. M.

For freight or passage apply at office of
HANNAH, LAY & CO.,
Corner Lumber and Market streets,
je1a20-1m Near 12th street Bridge, Chicago.